

## ISSUES IN HUMAN SERVICES

**Human Relations - (ICHOR)**

**Delinquency Prevention - (IDPC)**

**Dangerous Drugs - (DDC)**

**Aging - (DoA)**

**Manpower & Human Development - (GOMHD)**

**Mental Health & Developmental  
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**ILLINOIS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
80th  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**House Human Resources Committee  
EUGENIA S. CHAPMAN, Chairperson**

**August 28, 1978 -- Chicago, Illinois**

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House Human Resources Committee  
HSP's-Cost Control Affirmative Action  
August 28, 1978  
Chicago

REPRESENTATIVE EUGENIA S. CHAPMAN

The meeting is ready to begin. This is another in a series of meetings that this Committee has held since 1976 to review the Human Services Plan. We are depending on the Bureau of the Budget, who will be testifying first, to give us some good advice on what statutory changes possibly need to be made, because very clearly it seems to be difficult for agencies to meet the requirements of the law, as far as the plans are concerned, particularly in regard to the timetable, the time-frame. So it may well be that we need to modify the law through amendment in the next session. I believe that the Committee will be moving to do this and we'd like to know what your suggestions are for a change.

It seemed, at our first meeting and also last year, that we could only expect a limited amount of planning and of sharing of their plans by agencies with the legislature and the public because this was a new law. However, this is the third year and one would hope that we would really be blossoming this year with some beautiful plans, with some good public involvement in the planning, and hopefully with communicating with legislators so that we might be on top of problems of which agencies are aware.

Before we start, I wanted to share with you something I read yesterday that's put out by one our legislative lobbyists of long-standing. And I'm sure that people may have told you that you are employed by a very powerful agency in state government. This gentleman adds to any view you might have in that regard. He's talking about gubernatorial bill analysis, and that the Governor's

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

people ask for recommendations from state agencies. And I'm just going to read this. "The recommendation of the state agency is not necessarily the one that the Governor finally adopts. It should not be forgotten that over and above any particular agency or department there is the Bureau of the Budget. The BOB exercises of greater influence than anyone else and their recommendations are rarely discarded." So on that note, now that you are aware of what one legislative lobbyist thinks of you, possibly you will provide your recommendations and insights to us.

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, thank you very much Eugenia, I am Jesse McDonald and I have with me...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

We're...we're transcribing this, as you know Jesse, and we need to put the mike...I really was only just complimenting you to start out because I have some affirmative action information that you've provided for us on BOB that...that shows that you have no minorities and no females at the top salary range. And so I'm so sorry Dr. Mandeville isn't here because I'd be interested in his views on how he was going to correct that, but we'll come back to that later.

JESSE MCDONALD

Are we ready Kurt?

KURT DEWEENE

Yes.

JESSE MCDONALD

Ok. Representative Chapman, my name is Jesse McDonald. I am Chief of the Health, Welfare, and Manpower Division of the Bureau of the Budget. This division is coordinating Phase II of the Welfare

JESSE MCDONALD

Rehabilitation Services Plan and the FY-80 planning cycle. With me are Lynn Seermen who is the Chief of the Human Services Unit in the Office of Planning, in the Bureau of the Budget and Carol Brown who currently is coordinating Human Service planning efforts through the program division, Health, Welfare, and Manpower Division in the Bureau of the Budget. And we are pleased to have this opportunity to discuss with you the 79 Human Services Plan.

We'd like to cover several things today. 1. We'd like to evaluate the progress that have been made in the Human Services planning process and to identify steps we will take in the future to further implement the Welfare and Rehabilitation Services Planning Act. We will cover a brief synopsis of the Human Services system covered by the planning process, efforts taken to date under the law, and the approach that we will take in Phase II in future planning cycles.

First, in the sense of a summary, I'd like to indicate that Illinois provides a wide range of services in response to the problems of poverty, unemployment, poor health, and personal handicaps. As a result of state initiatives and federal mandates, state agencies were created to provide a variety of human services to specified eligible populations for specified purposes. Private, in addition... in addition to large...a large network of local public and private agencies, they also support and assist state Human Services efforts. You have copies of our testimony, so in the interest of brevity, I did want to point to Attachment 1 in the testimony which provides a summary of expenditure and budget request levels of the fourteen Human Services Agencies. We've defined these agencies as the eight agencies that are covered and the mandatory nature in the Human Services

JESSE MCDONALD

Plan requirements and for others that participate voluntarily, plus the departmental help.

As you'll note, the spending levels for Human Services have grown from 2.9 billion in fiscal year 77 to requested 3.47 billion in fiscal year 79. This is an increase of about 17.3%. In fiscal year 79 the budget request for Human Services represented 31% of the total fiscal year 79 budget submitted by the Governor. Now this does not include federal programs providing assistance directly to individuals or local programs of the monies that go directly to units of local government such as Public Service Employment monies that go directly to prime sponsors. Public Aid budget alone has amounted to over \$2,000,000,000 in fiscal years 77 through 79 and has consistently accounted for a substantial portion of the Human Services budget. Within the Public Aid budget resources for income assistance totaled \$901,000,000 when resources for medical assistance totaled over \$1,000,000,000. This represents 26% and 29% respectively the dollars available for Human Services activities. It is important to remember that federal funding sources play a major role in supporting Human Services. Approximately 89% of Public Aid's expenditures for services is reimbursable through federal funding sources, including monies available under Social Security Act, Title IVA, Title XIX and XX. Federal grants are also available in areas of manpower, health, aging, education, child welfare, criminal justice, and drug abuse. Phase I of the plan has provided detailed federal grants information for each agency that we hope will prove useful to this legislative body. Lynn will review briefly the progress and accomplishments of the Human Services planning efforts to date.

LYNN SEERMON

O.K. Thank you. Can you hear me? As Jesse did say, I do plan on reviewing what has happened in the Human Services planning effort. And I also plan to go into a little bit of detail of what we tried to do with Phase I this year and how someone in the legislature might find that document helpful.

Since the signing of Public Act 79-1035 in the fall of 1975, the Bureau of the Budget has assumed the responsibility of coordinating the development of the Illinois Human Services Plan. The task before us was to establish a procedure which would resolve in comprehensive planning. Initial guidelines developed by the Bureau responded to the letter of the law in terms of service information and provided a uniform structure for complying with the Act's reporting requirements. To date the Bureau has focused primarily on the issuance of guidelines and the provision of technical assistance to the agencies in an attempt to insure consistency and accuracy in the presentation of information contained in the plans. The planning cycle under discussion today is the third time, as you pointed out, the plans have been developed by Illinois Human Service Agencies under Public Act 79-1035.

The first planning effort was completed back in 1976. Within eight months after the law was enacted eight state agencies specified in the law actually produced the first set of Human Services plans.

During the second planning cycle five additional agencies agreed to participate in the planning effort in order to expand the coverage of the plans of the Human Service sector of state government. The additional agencies were highlighted earlier in the written testimony. During the second planning cycle, which we discussed last year at the Committee hearing, the plans were developed in two phases.

Phase I focused on the development of base line data on service

LYNN SEERMON

levels for past, current, and budget, proposed budget. Under Phase II we organized special interagency task forces to discuss the future directions for Human Services. Information contained in both Phase I and Phase II assists the Governor's subcabinets on Human Services in employment and economic development. As we discussed with the Committee last year, the agencies and the Bureau found it helpful to phase the development of the plans so as to focus attention first on the development of base line data and then to concentrate attention on future directions.

We informed the Committee that the plans under the third planning cycle would be developed in two phases and would also be submitted to the legislature in two phases. Our intent was, first of all, to allow more time to improve the accuracy and consistency the base line data on the past, current, and proposed budget. Second of all, to facilitate an April submission to the General Assembly of programmatic information which would compliment the Governor's proposed budget. And finally, to allow more time for appropriate policy analysis and review regarding future directions for FY-80 and 81.

Phase I of the Human Service Plan has already been submitted to the General Assembly. A majority of Phase I documents was submitted by the first Friday in April as required by law. And I'll just give you the exact names of the agencies that did get their plans in on time. And those were the Department of Public Aid, Children and Family Services, Division of Services for Crippled Children, Dangerous Drugs Commission, Veterans Affairs, Delinquency Prevention Commission, and the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, a total of seven. Shortly thereafter, the plans for Department on Aging and Corrections were submitted. The remainder of plans were submitted to the legislature in the remainder

LYNN SEERMON

of April and the month of May. And one of the things that we did a little bit different this was...year was to improve the coverage of distribution of the plans. So we made sure that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, as well as all the members of the Appropriations Committees, as well as the Human Resources Committee and it's counterpart in the Senate. We made sure all of those people did receive copies of the plans, which we hadn't done in prior years. The Phase I plans cover the past, current, and proposed budgets of the agencies. As such, these documents should be reviewed as status reports on Human Services as a compliment to the Governor's budget.

The major improvements that I think should be noted in the Phase I documents include, first of all, a structuring of the information around program categories in the budget so that these Phase I documents could serve as a detailed compliment to the Governor's budget.

Second of all, consistency of plan information with the Governor's budget. So for example, you could open up a budget book and look to the Department of Children and Family Services and see a listing of a number of programs that they have, such as In Home Services, Services Outside of the Home, think Day Care is a program category. Then as a compliment to that budget information, you can open up the Human Services Plan and see the service level detail under those programs, and see specific expenditures for specific services, go to another table and see recipients for those particular services, unit costs, sources of funds for those particular services. So the structure is designed so that it can facilitate a crosswalk between the Governor's budget and the plans.

Another item was that we provided more specific information on federal sources of funds this year. For instance, you could pick up DVR's plan, Veteran's Affairs, Department of Corrections, and see

LYNN SEERMON

which...you could see that they were receiving CETA funds and see actually what specific services were being supported by those funds. And that's not only for CETA, that would be for all of the different types of federal sources of funds.

Another improvement that we've made was that we included the whole agency in each of the agencies plan. That was a problem we had last year where one of the Representatives had commented that "Income Maintenance and Medicaid weren't included." So this year we included the whole agency's range of activities.

Another thing we worked on was to try to improve the description of programs and service definitions. We tried to make those more precise. And within the constraints of agencies information systems, we tried to make service delineations and definitions comparable across agencies to begin to try to minimize the confusion that sometimes results when you pick up different plans and wonder what is really the difference between two types of activities that sound very similar but maybe are or are not.

Another thing we tried to help the agencies on this year was to go little bit beyond just the mere presentation of data and do some data analysis. This is our first attempt at trying to do that and we're planning on working harder with the agencies in that particular area next year.

Another important improvement that we saw this year was that there was a better coordination within state agencies of their budget and planning staffs. And the second planning cycle we saw a few more planners in state agencies and this year we saw planning and budgeting begin to take certain steps towards becoming inte-

LYNN SEERMON

grated just through the staffs talking to each other. And that improved the accuracy of the information too and the plans 'cause planners and fiscal officers, who had worked on the budgets, had to put that information together. And we did stress that all of those different sources of information be consistent so the documents were.

Another problem we've had was, how does this planning effort relate to the mental health planning effort. And I imagine you might be aware that the Mental Health Commission is currently working on that issue, but Dr. DeVito did want to cooperate with us and so even though his agency didn't specifically produce a Human Service Plan as such. They did provide information to us in the format that we needed for us to be able to do comparisons across agencies.

Another thing was that, as we discussed with the Committee last year, there's confusion in duplication created by the multiplicity of federal planning requirements. And this year, in cooperation with the Department of Public Aid, a single set of data reporting formats was created for the development of not only the Human Service Plans, but also the proposed Title XX CASP. And because of that coordination, we saw that there was improved coordination of efforts across planning, budgeting, and Title XX staff within the various state agencies. And that was...that service titles definitions and expenditure estimates were consistent across the Human Services Plans, and the proposed Title XX Plan, and the budget. So in a sense, we tried to make sure all information crosswalked and wasn't confusing or misleading, it was all consistent. The Phase I documents then specifically included tables identifying proposed Title XX expenditures to facilitate an understanding of how Title XX is just one part of a multiplicity of funding services

LYNN SEERMON

agencies sometimes have to deal with.

The Bureau has been concerned that planning and budgeting be an integrated and complimentary effort. To facilitate this coordination lead responsibility through the Human Service Plans has been transferred from our office, the Office of Planning, to the program divisions of the Bureau which have a responsibility for budget review. We feel that this transfer will enhance the usefulness of the planning efforts to the budget process. And with this transfer, the Office of Planning will have more time then to perform in-depth program and policy analyses and reviews which should then support the overall planning and budgeting effort.

CAROL BROWN

Phase II of the plan will compliment the data base, which Lynn referred to in Phase I, by providing an analysis...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Let me interrupt you. Would you state your name and what your particular job is. And I'd like to welcome Representative Gaines who's the Minority Spokesman person in the Committee.

CAROL BROWN

O.K. My name is Carol Brown and I'm currently coordinating the Human Services planning process within the Bureau of the Budget, and I work for Jesse McDonald. O.K.

The Phase II process, as we have revised it, will require all agencies to submit program statements for a selected agency program or a subprogram area. Program statements will include a description of the program structure and activities, and an analysis of problems addressed by the program, measures of program effectiveness, and program alternatives for fiscal years 80 and 81. We provided you with a set of the guidelines for distribution and they provided a

CAROL BROWN

detailed outline of the content of the Phase II plans, and what program statements would look like. Agencies will select a program area for analysis that is of significance to their budget, to their organization and reflects the Governor's priorities. Program Analysts in the Bureau of the Budget are working with agencies to select an appropriate program area and are going to be available to assist agencies in the development of the Phase II documents. Agencies will submit Phase II of the plans to the General Assembly on or before November 15, 1978.

The Phase II program statement will focus on developing more explicit agency objectives, analyzing problems, evaluating agency accomplishments, and reviewing program alternatives for the future. Agencies will include performance measures which address both effectiveness and efficiency of agency operations. The Bureau believes that such program information is necessary to facilitate planning for the delivery of Human Services. This years efforts to develop program statements reviews the test approach. If the program statements prove to be useful, the statements will be expanded next year to include all agency programs and inter-agency issues.

Two points should be emphasized concerning the Phase II process. First is that greater emphasis will be placed on agency responsibility in developing Phase II plans and Human Service Plans. Agencies will have more flexibility in selecting areas for analysis, and structuring their data, and in designing content of plan. The intent is to make the plans more responsive to the needs of the agency and this should make a more useful product.

Secondly, the Phase II process will be used to compliment the preparation of the fiscal year 80 budget. Program statements will be used in the development and analysis of budget issues and also will con-

CAROL BROWN

tribute to the evaluation of program initiatives. The fiscal year 80 planning cycle will further integrate planning and budgeting. Circular number 3, instructions for the preparation of the budget for fiscal year 80, includes data reporting requirements for Public Act 79-1035. A copy of Circular 3 has also been provided for your reference. Detailed program and service data will be submitted with the budget and will be available to analyst and agencies during review of the budget. This eliminates the need for two separate data question processes and allows for a more timely submission of the service data. In the future we will continue to refine the process to enhance the plan's contribution to decision making and on going agency operations.

I would like to discuss with you several activities we also have under consideration to further improve the planning process in the future. One is a review of state and federal planning requirements. As we've discussed with you before, Human Service agencies currently complete numerous reports on agency activities. They also develop a variety of federal plans in order to receive funds for services they provide or administer. Some examples include plans for Manpower Programs, Drug Abuse Programs, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, and the Title XX Social Services Plan. Agencies also prepare state plans such as the Mental Health Five Year Plan, and the Illinois Day Care Plan. These plan requirements do require a major commitment from staff and they often leave little time to devote to a second planning process. A review of the plans has indicated that the data asked for is not that different and they do analyze similar issues. However, the format, the presentation, or the structure of the data is different from that required by the Human Service Plans. So they can't necessarily be substituted. A

CAROL BROWN

system needs to be developed to allow for use of the data already collected or to integrate the existing reporting requirements. The Bureau will work with agencies in this year to better coordinate the plan and reporting requirements.

Secondly, a greater focus will be placed on problem analysis. As previously noted by Lynn, the major focus of the past Human Service Plans has been on upgrading and refining the Human Service data base. This was a major effort and it left limited time to devote to analysis in needs and problems. The Phase II program statements will allow agencies the opportunity to explore major problem areas. And next year's process will continue to emphasize the analysis of these major problem areas addressed by the agency programs.

Third, improved measures of efficiency and effectiveness of services will be developed. The Bureau of Budget is requesting agencies to submit performance data for all Human Service programs in the fiscal year 80 budget. This reflects a major priority of the Administration to analyze the effectiveness and the efficiency of agency programs. Next year's Human Service Plans will also collect the performance data. Phase I currently collects considerable data on efficiency of agency operations. For example, number of persons served, unit costs, units per recipients. Phase II program statements will also be asking for measures of effectiveness for these specific program areas and they will additionally be asking for agencies to evaluate their current evaluation efforts, to explain what they're are doing in the areas of evaluation.

Well, we'd like to thank you for this opportunity to explain to the Committee what we're doing with Phase II and our past efforts.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Thank you very much. This has been very helpful. Let's start out

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

just for a minute, talking about timetable. Did the BOB ask the agencies to have Phase II ready for distribution to the public and the legislature on November 15th, or to provide it for you on November 15? I wasn't sure from what you said.

CAROL BROWN

We've requested that the agencies submit the plans directly this year so...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

So that it would be...

CAROL BROWN

November 15 would be for submission to the legislature.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

It would be in completed form by November 15. How do you see this as part of a cycle and is it a workable cycle? How does this provide for public involvement & comment in your view?

JESSE MCDONALD

Our major concern was the relationship between the requirements of the plan, the budgeting process, and the agencies internal development of program analysis.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

They have to have a plan before they can share it with the public.

JESSE MCDONALD

And what we...what we thought we could do by letting them walk through this program analysis, giving them, what we believe as sufficient time, is it'll allow them to develop an analysis that would be... it'll be necessary for the budget submission that is consistent with the...the development of their...of their current budget. We have not explicitly addressed the issue of public review and comment. We've

JESSE MCDONALD

left that to the agencies at this point.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Well now, last year it seems to me what you told us was that, BOB was taking responsibility for public involvement because it appeared that the agencies, except possibly for one or two, were not following up in terms of this. Is my memory inaccurate, Lynn?

LYNN SEERMON

Well, yes. Last year we had provided a service for the agencies in terms of publicizing the availability of the plans and so on.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

My questions, Jesse, are not directed at trying to make life difficult for you or anybody else. My question on the cycle and on the time-frame is directed toward seeing if there is a way it should be modified. For example, if having it provided in two phases is workable then it... quite clearly there needs to be an amendment to the present Act. But I have some question about whether a one year cycle is too brief apparently in actually providing an opportunity for any kind of public review & comment, and so this is what my question is directed toward.

LYNN SEERMON

Yes. That's really hard to say. I know there have been a number of recommendations made by, I think by, for instance, the planning consortium to perhaps go to a two or three year planning cycle. I guess my thinking on that right now isn't all that clear, although, if you remember though that the budgeting cycle is an annual cycle and we are trying to evolve a planning effort that is complimentary to such an effort that I think that in terms of producing documents it is beneficial to go through that routine once a year. In terms of

LYNN SEERMON

public review and comment, I think our feeling always was that the ideal time to have public review & comment was really as a time before budget process. So if these Phase II documents came out in the summer or even as they are coming out now in the fall, at least agencies are being able to put down on paper what their thinking is about new program directions and then can use any kind of comment they had received on what they had put down on paper as agencies could use that then as input as they finalize their budgets.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Are you saying that in your view right now, that this is the best way to do it as far as you can see at this point?

LYNN SEERMON

Well, I ...yes. I think if phasing the plans in two phases is beneficial, not only because it gives you more time but it also gives you time to have the review on out-years and having this input prior to the budget development process. So it does have a number of advantages.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

The plans apparently were not used extensively by the legislature as they reviewed the budget in the appropriations process. This year we might hope for a little different procedure in your more typical kind of year. Had it been a typical year though, I'm wondering if they would have had this information early enough for it to be helpful. It needs to be, as you point out, complimentary to the budget process or even prior to the budget process, not subsequent.

LYNN SEERMON

Right. Well, it's complimentary at two points. One in terms of

LYNN SEERMON

impacting the analysis that goes on through the budget review process and then complimentary in the sense of information that is provided to the legislature.

JESSE MCDONALD

Eugenia, I think this is one of...it's an extremely difficult area and part of the reason is that we're kind of at the beginning in terms of trying to get good solid information together. And it seems like the the public and review process that an agency conducts hopefully would be done with a fairly complete product, and in a time setting that would allow them to take into consideration comments and build that into their next year's budgets process. Now, if you look at the budget... if you look at the fiscal year, the agencies developed the budget starting in July and August. The internal development begins and it moves...it moves to a submission to the General Assembly in March. So at that point, the budget is set. At that time, hopefully between March and April they have submitted the plans which represent the budget that was submitted to the General Assembly. They are engaged in discussions with the General Assembly through the month of June. And then they have to sort out what has been the impact of the action of the General Assembly and the Governor and it's time to begin again. It may be very difficult to identify a period of time in which agencies must have public re-view & comment to try and impose, I think, on all the agencies one system of public reviewing & comment probably would not be workable. The agencies have different constituent groups. They know the interest in client groups that they serve, and we would expect that they would try to make that...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

So you are not being involved this year. Last year you were but this year your decision has been not to involve yourselves in public review & comment on the plans. Not having an opportunity to read what you've just...

JESSE MCDONALD

If we're asked, we'll be glad to... we'll glad to assist you.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

O.K. Well, I'm just trying to figure out what's going on first. I'm interested in knowing if you had asked the agency directors to consider, as they prepare their Phase II, the results of the appropriations process and legislative action on substantive matters this year. For example, there have been some...there's been some pretty drastic surgery in some instances, either has occurred or is being considered and has there been a directive or can we expect that when we look at these plans on November 15 that we will be able to have this considered within the plan and that we are not going to be looking at something which predates legislative action.

CAROL BROWN

That would in part depend upon the topical area that is selected for each agency. If they select a program area in which there's been a substantive change made, they would address that in the program statement.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Well, it's going to be to bad if they come in and address the situation prior to the legislative session that they're plans will not be very helpful if this occurs. And we know that sometimes agencies are capable of doing this. We saw the Appropriations Bill of the Department of Children and Family Services which was based on an organization

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

that had been out of date for six months, and so this is one reason why I...I raise this point. Next the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities. Is it your view that we should repeal the Five Year Plan and write them into the 612 Plan?

LYNN SEERMON

I know that...or my understanding was that the Commission was purposing that the Five Year Plan Act be repealed. And they are talking about having a planning effort. That is somewhat similar to what has been occurring in the Human Services Plans, where they're talking about a document that comes out annually, that's very similar to a Phase I document.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I...I...I happened to be aware of that. I was asking you what you thought, if you're...you're...if you know or if you're free to say.

LYNN SEERMON

Yes.

JESSE MCDONALD

One of the major concerns about the Five Year Plan, as I understand it, says that, a lot of the basic information on services is not available and it is not available on a timely basis. So in some ways that's a similar concern with the other volumes of the plan. Circular 3 next year with somewhat mitigate that in that it requires each agency to at least submit with their budget basic...basic data. That would be service data, recipient data, unit cost data, and performance indicators. With that information it would be if mental health complies with Circular 3, it would be quite easy to...for them to amend their current Five Year Plan and to submit it in a different format, a more useful format.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes.

JESSE MCDONALD

It...it...you could change the law to do that, but they could also exercise some discretion on...on...on their own end to change it. I think the biggest problem they would have would be the collection of information.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. Now you indicated that agencies would select specific programs for analysis in Phase II. I hope that they wouldn't take a program that they could use to showcase. and say, "Look what a wonderful job we are doing here." I would much prefer that the Department of Children and Family Services, for example, would take their Child Abuse Response Program up, a program that really needs some thorough evaluation and discussion, and would take the program that is most in need of attention. I'd hope that they...they wouldn't want to bury this kind of program in the...the closet and not call attention to it. Now how can we see that the agencies do not do this?

CAROL BROWN

The Program Analyst will be working with the agencies to develop an appropriate area and they will...they will seek to insure that they do not do this type of thing. For instance, the Department of Children and Family Services is going to examine the Protective Services Program.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I can't hear you.

CAROL BROWN

The Department of Children and Family Services will be looking into their Child Abuse Program. That would be the topical analysis.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Ok. That's good enough.

CAROL BROWN

So the Bureau exercises a check on the type of topic selected.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. So they are going to pick problem areas in...in not the ones they would like to showcase. I think Mr. Gaines has...has had something on his mind for a while here.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES GAINES

Thank you. I want to address the lady here. What was your name again?

CAROL BROWN

Carol Brown.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Carol Brown. You mentioned that your Department was evaluating the performances of Human Service agencies. In what respect?

CAROL BROWN

The Bureau is requiring that agencies submit performance data with the budget.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

What kind of performance data?

CAROL BROWN

It would vary. It's performance indicators is what we are calling it in technical terms. Basically what we mean are indicators that measure how well agency accomplishments measure up against objectives.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Alright. Now, who evaluates these data? These data. Who evaluates it?

JESSE MCDONALD

I think the information is going to be available to the general public,

JESSE MCDONALD

the General Assembly, and the Administration.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

But I mean who in your Department evaluates...you said you were going to evaluate it.

JESSE MCDONALD

There would be two sections within the Bureau of Budget that will be concerned about the performance measures. It will be the Program Division which does the budget review and be the Office of Planning which will be engaged in evaluation of agency programs.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Do any of these persons have any Human Service experience, who are going to do the evaluating?

JESSE MCDONALD

Yes. Some of them do. Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Who?

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, a number of us have worked in state agencies.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

What kind of state agencies?

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, Children and Family Services for one.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

House Democratic Staff for one.

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, that's not direct services.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

You're going to cut that.

JESSE MCDONALD

Some of staff have been involved in evaluation as well...have been involved in program evaluation number of different types.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

All I'm concerned about is a fiscal agency which merely attracts pencil pushers evaluating Human Services. I don't know how they can. It disturbs me that to have persons who by the very nature of their position, normally precludes from having the type of experiences that would be able to evaluate the need or the effectiveness of Human Services.

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, we may...we may have some disagreement as to whether the skills that are necessary to evaluate but I think perhaps the saving grace is that the Bureau is not the only place that that evaluation will go on. The information will available for an independent analysis by the General Assembly, by interest groups, by client...client groups. I think a public policy, we would hope, would be evaluated by more than just the Bureau of the Budget.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Now, you just said that you want to leave the review and comment to the agencies. Now, how would the public become privy to your evaluation?

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, many of the evaluations that the Office...well, for instance, the Office of Planning has in the past published evaluations that they have worked on or they are evaluations that are funded in part by federal funds and are generally available. The other... the other part of the matter is that the information that we will use will be printed in the budget book, will be printed in the plans.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

After you've made your decision and recommendations?

JESSE MCDONALD

After we've made our recommendations. Perhaps after the Governor's made...the Governor's made his decision.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Well, I'm talking about...I'm talking about now. That's what I'm talking about.

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, Representative Gaines, the General Assembly always has the last word.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I know that. But what I'm saying is that I'm concerned with the kind of pressures that your office puts on Human Service agencies. In not allowing them to ask for the kind of budget that they want and have them sit around upset because they can't even support when we legislators add monies of their budgets, you take it away and impound it, like you did FEPC last year. These are the concerns that I have and I'm also concerned because according to the statistics that we have submitted by your Department your minority hiring practices are atrocious. In 77 you had 12.8; 78, 8.1; and the projected for 79, 6.1. So in other words, you were eliminating from your Department those persons who might have a background that can tell when a plan is good or bad as far as minorities are concerned. How can a white person tell if a plan is working for minorities or not? They can't. And yet you're decreasing the number of minority employees. You have to have some input from people who are getting the services as well as the people who say, "Well, that's not needed.? I'm very concerned about that. And I now see statistically why your Bureau has been so anti-black. Trying to eliminate all the black services because you don't have any blacks in input. You don't know what it does. Do you have a plan to recruit blacks for your Department?

JESSE MCDONALD

I'm unfortunately perhaps not the right person to ask. Ed Welk is our Administrative Officer but I will try to address it. Our recruiting efforts have in fact tried to address the issue of the...of the low number of minorities we have employed. For instance, this last year we made an effort to recruit at Howard University and one of the major problems we had is that we could not get on the recruiting schedule this year but they said they'd be willing...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Have you tried at Fisk University in Nashville which is the highest rated black university in the country?

JESSE MCDONALD

I don't know.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

If you want to get on, I can get you on.

JESSE MCDONALD

We'd be glad...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

It \_\_\_\_\_ a week.

JESSE MCDONALD

Fine. We would need the assistance but we had...we did have a problem getting on the interview schedule at Howard University.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

So what I'm saying is that it concerns me when I see the Bureau of the Budget saying they are going to evaluate Human Services Plans. And the people in the Department are lacking in Human Service background and their orientation is not in that direction. I see you have... currently have a program to increase the number...percentage of women, which should make Miss Chapman here happy.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Don't...Don't count on...on that Charlie. I going to give you the mike back in just a moment but while we are on this salary information which perhaps is, as you point out, Jesse, wasted on you. I wish that Dr. Mandeville were here. The information which the BOB provided to the Democratic Staff shows that in the four salary ranges that there are, as usual, a preponderance of women at the bottom and that there are no women and no blacks in the top salary range which is \$20,000 per year or more. And...and I'm really am distressed at seeing that BOB is one of the agencies that does not provide opportunity for minorities and for women in employment and I see so many talented young women employed by the Bureau and apparently their just not being paid on the same basis that some of the men are being paid. Possibly I'm generalizing without sufficient information but if the head of this Department has more information to offer me, I would certainly like to hear it and this is going to be my view until then. What I think is even more distressing is the point that Representative Gaines makes, that the affirmative action is working in reverse where minorities are concerned. Not only are minorities...non of them paid more than \$20,000 a year but the plans are to hire fewer minorities at all salary ranges. And I...I really believe that an agency that has this much power in making decisions on where and how the dollars are spent should be more careful about their affirmative action plans, and looking for effectiveness in affirmative action than we would expect of state government generally. And we welcome Representative Jaffe this morning and I know you have more questions to relay.

JESSE MCDONALD

May I comment Eugenia?

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Do you have something to say?

JESSE MCDONALD

Yes I do. It may be small but I think that information was prior to Betsey Skloot coming on board and that would have at least added a woman at the over \$20,000.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

One woman paid over \$20,000.

JESSE MCDONALD

It also does not represent one person who excepted a promotion to move to the Governor's office who probably would have been promoted within the Bureau.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

Is that a promotion?

JESSE MCDONALD

(unintelligible) it's a promotion. The other comment I would like to make, I think your points are well made and I would urge you to make Dr. Mandeville aware of your concerns, directly aware of them.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I was hoping to do that this morning. That's why I had this information here. I might point out that at the top salary ranges, that 24% of the employees...24....25% of the employees at BOB are paid more than \$20,000 a year. And of those, only 1.2% projected for 79, none for 78, but projected for 79, 1.2 are women which would mean that there were 25 times as many men as women. 25 times as many men as women, take my word for it, making more than \$20,000 a year. So I don't think that adding two, and this is what is proposed for 79, adding two women while there are about...about twenty men, really is anything that the Bureau can quarrel about.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

(unintelligible).

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Well, no they're not. I was surprised. I thought they all were.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I want to \_\_\_\_\_ of last year, as Representative Chapman mentioned, BOB was very gung-ho in the Human Service area in riding herd on these other agencies. And now this year you come in and say you're leaving it to the other agencies. What has happened in the past year to make you feel the other agencies no longer need you to ride herd on them.

JESSE MCDONALD

It's...it's, I think, when you ride herd. We ride herd several times a year and the major time we ride herd is during the budget process. We think that it probably makes it a much more efficient exercise in the part of agencies and for the Bureau. If we use the budget process as the vehicle for collecting information and for the vehicle for analysis for the planning process. We believe that this will provide a real incentive to the agencies to do the best job possible because they're perhaps the weakest...the weakest link for Human Service agencies in obtaining more resources is in the area of information, having good information at the right time. And perhaps it doesn't serve...suit the Bureau well to have the plan process completed after the budget process. We think that by consolidating the two there will be a more efficient use of our resources and of the agencies resources.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I'd like to come back to the matter that I raised earlier in relation to changes in the plan that are necessitated by legislative changes, both substantive and of an appropriations nature. It seems to me

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

that since these plans aren't due until November 15, and the memo just went out from the director on August 1, that it would be simple thing to request that included in their plan would be amendments to Phase I of the plan. And I would like to request, Jesse, that you see if this couldn't be done, otherwise, we're going to be in the position of waiting until, at the best, the first week in April of next year in order to discover what the Delinquency Prevention Commission thinks about the new responsibilities which have been provided for them, just as an example. And it seems to me that it would be very helpful to this Committee and to others if in Phase II you would provide, we would have the agencies provide for us plan amendments that are required either because of legislative action or because of new information which has caused them to change their strategy or to be aware of new...new problems.

Now I have before me. a request of Representative Skinner last year and this was of \_\_\_\_\_ and he said, "Before you leave today I would like a list. I would like a grading of the plans that have been turned in, A B C D E F, for each agency submitted to the Chair." You are in a better position than anyone else here to judge whether they have met the guidelines you've laid down. And I...I don't know if you ever provided that for Representative Skinner.

CAROL BROWN

I did discuss it with Representative Skinner.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

You did...

CAROL BROWN

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

...give that to him. I'm so sorry, I didn't know this, I would have

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

been interested had you shared this with us.

Now, let's turn to utilization of state residential facilities. As you know, the House Democratic Staff did a study of all state residential facilities. And it would appear to me that BOB should be deeply involved in these budgetary and programmatic matters relating to utilization of state residential facilities. Let me give you an example, you know that Director Kennedy appointed a committee to look into the thirty-one thousand per capita expenditure per resident at Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Children's Home. Representative Peters urged that this facility be closed because he...he believed that this kind of expenditure per resident could not be justified. And I was on this...this Committee and one of things we learned, was that the high cost was, to a great extent, related to the fact that over 20% of operating expenses were heating. Can you imagine, 20% of the operating expenses of this Children's Home are...are heating. And they turn to me, all of the people from the Department and the people from the facility and said, "Oh, we can't help this. The legislature will not give us the new heating plant which we need." And I said, Did you ever ask for a heating plant? "Well, of course we did." And but...but you've never done anything about it. I said, Would you please tell me, you know, the bill, was it in the orginal bill? Well, it turned out that it apparently has never seen the light of day. We concluded our study by recommending that this facility be kept open because we see a...a very strong need for programs for difficult adolescent citizens in our state, but we recommended a number of initiatives that must be taken in order to bring this per capita cost down. And one of them was \$60,000 for an analysis of the heating system so that it would possible to do something about a heating system that is eating up this huge amount

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

of money every year. When I asked Director Kennedy about this, she said, "Oh, the reason it wasn't in the bill was that the BOB wouldn't let us put it in the bill." So it seems to me that we are working at cross-purposes here. On the one hand to come up with...<sup>End obtruse</sup> ...that once housed eight hundred sixty- two residents, and we're...we're working to keep it open on the one hand, but yet it may well be that the BOB has made the decision that this facility has...is going to be shut down. Because I think if we are not going to be able to have an economical, cost effective, program at this school, we shouldn't be putting another penny into it. We ought to be closing it down. So, how about that? Why did you turn down their \$60,000 request, which I understand was just the tip of the iceberg? If they would have come up with a new heating plant, it would have costed substantially more. Have you decided that this school should be closed down? If you have, I wish you'd let us know because there are a lot of initiatives being taken to keep this school open.

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, I'm trying to recall on what basis the decision was made not to include it in the capital...in the capital budget. But I do know one of the...one of the considerations at the time was that the Department did not...did not identify programmatically what direction it is going to go. There was a, at the time of the budget request we were still discussing...the Department had put together a task force under the leadership of Dr. Phelps and there wasn't...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

And would you have made a report? The report was made well ahead of...at that time.

JESSE MCDONALD

There was not a specific program direction identified for the...

JESSE MCDONALD

for the facility and the Department had requested, and had indicated, its desire to use, and to expand the use, of residential placement in the voluntary sector. And I would have to...I would have to get back to you as to whether or not subsequently anything has been done on the...on the heating plant.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. I think your...your recollection of this may be not quite accurate because they were exploring other uses of the facility, yes, but there was very strong expression of support on the part of the Subcommittee which studied the program aspects of the present program at this school. And there did not appear to be if...if...if the Department had questions about this, they did not share this with the Committee which the Director appointed. There...there was no question but what this program would be continued and as a matter of fact expanded, because the numbers appear to be there and the need appeared to be there. Now this is one example, I believe, of the need that these plans could fill if we could get some coordination here, not only among various state agencies, but in this case, possibly between the Department and the Bureau of the Budget so that we would not be heading in two directions. One the one hand, taking action that is...takes us nowhere else except to a closure of this facility. And yet on the other hand, a variety of other initiatives which cost money, which are aimed at keeping the facility open. Well now, that's just a minor matter compared to mental health underutilization. How does mental health underutilization and corrections overcrowding bear on what planning you have...have done.

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, both of those agencies are in another division, but I can...

JESSE MCDONALD

I can indicate the Governor's program staff have taken the leadership role in both the correctional area, and have for some time, and I think there is a task force that is...that is going to be looking into, or continue to look into, the problem of...the prison's problem, I believe it is going to be taking into consideration the recommendations of this Committee. With regard to the planning process there has not been outside of the, I think, Logan conversion at Lincoln Developmental Disability Center, that was involved in the budget process. There has not been, I think, inclusion in the plans, an explicit discussion of what...what conversion could take place at certain mental health facilities. And part of that may be just whether the problem of whether or not the plan can be the discussion document, the issue document that people use to discuss these issues, that much of it happens in a hurry.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I...I'd like to have a sense here that the BOB was using, in profiting from the plans which the agencies were developing. And it would appear to me that a focus on this issue of overutilization and underutilization would be one that the BOB would want to be concerned about because how can you make recommendations to the Governor in terms of capital improvements, for example, that are worth anything if you don't know that the Department of Mental Health has already determined that they're going to close down a particular building. I'd like to give you another example in...Corrections might not be within your particular scope, but Corrections are within the scope of the plans, right?

JESSE MCDONALD

Correct.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

And that is...is Logan. When I visited Logan this summer, I discovered that one of these gorgeous, good, strong, sturdy buildings built in the 30's had been remodeled at a cost of \$750,000 by the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities. And this, at a point when the population of what was then the Lincoln Annex was dwindling rapidly. And it seems to me that here's where a plan would serve one, if it was worth anything, would serve one in really good stead because it had to be clear to the Department of Mental Health, that closure of the Lincoln Annex as a mental health facility had to be just a matter of time, whether it was one year, or two years, or three years. And I just am appalled that presumably the BOB, and the Governor, and the poor blind General Assembly would approve a \$750,000 renovation of a building in a center that was going to be closed. Now it's worked out very well since Corrections has taken it over and there's a happy ending to this story, but it's kind of accidental, isn't it? I think we need to do something about this.

JESSE MCDONALD

It would be interesting to know when the improvements were authorized because I wonder if they weren't authorized several years ago and construction completed this last year just before the decision was made to convert or perhaps the construction is being finalized at the same time the decision was being made to convert. I know that when the General Assembly passed the Five Year Plan, one of the major concerns was with the capital program with regard to mental health institutions. Since we would be incurring long term debt, that service and perhaps at a facility that we would be closing within five, six years, whatever. And I

JESSE MCDONALD

think that point is very valid.

One thing I'd like to add about the...about the plans, this last year because we had a separate process for collecting information, We received from agencies the basic data in the plans after we had completed budget review. And so for internally it was not...it was not the best match in terms of our needs, the agency's needs for making...for use of this information. And again, one of the reasons that we've folded the information, the program information into the circular, the budget circular is to insure that when we do a budget review we will have that information at that time.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

There's another request I'd like to make. And that is that there be consideration given that in the Phase II document that you release to us on November 15, at the agency's release, that there would be specific response to the Task Force Report on cost control because this certainly has a lot of potential for requiring amendments in agencies' plans.

JESSE MCDONALD

I would request that you make that request to Michael Hasten who is the Representative of the Governor who is in charge of the implementation of the Cost Control Task Force. The Bureau is only one small part of the effort that is going on, and I don't believe that we could make that commitment for you. And there is a major effort going on right now under Mr. Hasten supervision and he would be the appropriate person to address.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Could we make that request of him, Mr. Hasten , \_\_\_\_\_, Kurt. And now how my other request to include amendments to Phase I in your

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Phase II. Is that one that we need to write a letter on, or can you follow up on that for me?

JESSE MCDONALD

I was looking at reviewing at the tables and I think some of that should not be a problem given the time-frames because the agencies are probably going through that exercise right now trying to determine, based on spending plans, what the impact will be. And if we anticipate any problems, I will get back to you, but I don't anticipate any problems.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Good. We're...we're very good at writing letters on this Committee. Then in one...one additional request beyond that and that is I believe that there may very well be alterations in the plans because of the costs of the AFSCME collective bargaining agreement. And if there are going to be, I think that we really need to know about this. I'm wondering if you can provide us any information on that at this point, whether there are going to be requests for supplementary appropriations in the fall or whether there are to be alterations in the kinds of programs that we are able to provide for the public.

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, I expect that there probably will be some alteration in the agencies on programs, but I...I'm...I don't know at this time whether there will be any requests for supplementals. There's always a request, I suppose, for more money but the question of whether or not it will be necessary in all instances. And the...I think the information that you would get on the amended tables would give you an idea of the impact on programs. If you want to know specifically from an

JESSE MCDONALD

agency director as to what... how much of the change...or how much of any adjustments would be due to the agreement. I would request that that be made specifically to the director.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I believe this should be included in the plans. The Department of Children and Family Services indicated that they had no intention of asking, I gather, for a supplemental appropriation and they would be down \$1.3 million, the cost to them would be \$1.3 million, and that they would be with...they would be operating with sixty less staff. Now this certainly has to effect the services.

Of course, again, we are very concerned on child abuse case workers. And I really would like some assurance that this AFSCME collective bargaining agreement is not going to result in an additional cut in child abuse workers that right now is being staffed at a level which is quite insufficient, it would appear. So this is why I make this request of you. I can share with you what Director Rowes stated. Director Rowes said he was coming in with a supplemental and if he didn't get it, he would quit. That he was not going to preside over bloodshed, and that if there was not the additional money provided for his department so that he was not put in a position of further cutting staff, that they would have to...that we would be looking for a new director. But I think that this is important for the plan, not just for Eugenia Chapman, but for any members of the public. In the case of Corrections for the John Howard Association, in the case of Department of Children and Family Services, the League of Women Voters, and numerous other organizations would really profit by having this kind of information available for them. Would you follow up on that?

JESSE MCDONALD

I will. It would help if you would make a request on that last one. Well, the request to Dr. Mandeville. I certainly...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Here I thought that these young people were so powerful. I came in at the beginning of the meeting, Aaron. I've read this statement to them from Dick Lockhart's paper on how powerful they were and apparently they are not powerful enough to provide this information with...

JESSE MCDONALD

Part of our power is the illusion of power. Other people...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Representative Gaines.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I'd like to get back to what the Chairperson mentioned about various agencies coming in saying that, "We wanted this, that, and the other but the Bureau of the Budget wouldn't let us ask for it." Now, that disturbs me, that the Bureau of the Budget has censorship over agencies. Now, let me...educate me on the budget process. If an agency submits a budget to the Bureau of the Budget, does the Bureau of the Budget then tell them what they can and cannot go to the legislature and ask for?

JESSE MCDONALD

The Governor does. The agency...all agencies that are under the supervision of the Governor make a request through the Bureau to the Governor. The Bureau makes its recommendations to the

JESSE MCDONALD

Governor and the Governor decides on the budget level for agencies.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Well, then you do make...do censorship on their budget.

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, I think it is...the Governor has made it clear that the Executive Budget, the budget that's introduced to the General Assembly, is the request of the agency. And I'm not aware of...I'm sure that some agencies have said that the Bureau of the Budget said we can't do this and so on, but it is the concept of an Executive Budget, which the State of Illinois currently operates under, has the agency representing the budget that the Governor has approved as its budget.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

In other words then, you are saying that if agency A or department A submits what they feel they need to do the job we are holding them responsible to do, and the Bureau of the Budget recommends that they not get the funds necessary to do their job, then they usually don't get it. Is that correct?

JESSE MCDONALD

That's not always true. As a matter of fact...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I said, normally.

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, the way the process would work is, we might recommend a much lower level than the Governor would eventually approve, but once the Governor has decided on a budget level, that that is the agency's budget request to the General Assembly.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Alright, now. Is there any way that we in the legislature get a

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

copy of the original budget that they submitted to you?

JESSE MCDONALD

Probably not. Except that I...it's not...it's not...it's not unheard of, I imagine, for the request of an agency, the original request to be made known to members of the General Assembly, committees, and interest groups, but as a matter of practice these are working papers that have not been distributed.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

So in other words, if I, the legislator, would like to really know what a particular agency feels they need to do the job that I want them to do, either I would have to get it surreptitiously, is that what you're saying? That I couldn't call the Bureau of the Budget and say I'd like to have a copy of the original budget and the amended budget?

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, you probably...you probably would have to get it that way and probably the straightest way to get it is to ask the agency director. Say what would he like and nine times out of ten they'll probably tell you, but that doesn't change the Illinois Budgeting System.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I didn't say that.

JESSE MCDONALD

O.K.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

No. I...I understand that...

JESSE MCDONALD

Representative Gaines, there are some states that do publish as a matter of record the budget request of an agency. The state of Wisconsin

JESSE MCDONALD

for instance, publishes what an agency has requested from the Governor and the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget. And there is an analysis that is brief, but they are on a biannual budgeting process, but that is one state that does publish that information.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Now, in other words, we'd have to legislate in order to have access to that. Don't we have to pass (unintelligible) legislation in order to get the Bureau of the Budget to, upon our request, give us the original budget and the amended budget? You would not feel that your Department would have the authority or permission to give us the original budget request as well as your amended budget.

JESSE MCDONALD

Let me try and put it this way. That has not been the practice of the Bureau of the Budget to share the budget requests that are submitted to the Bureau, not to share them with the general public or with members of the General Assembly.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Ask them if they let the Governor see it.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

The Chairperson wants...

JESSE MCDONALD

That's not a fair question.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Now, that's very interesting to me because I find that when I go to vote on a...I don't happen to be on the Appropriations Committee, and when we get a copy of a bill and it is purportedly what the agency says they need to do the job that we've legislated them to do and then at the end of a given year when we ask them, "Why haven't you done what we legislated

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

you to do?" Then they all come back with the same story that the Bureau of the Budget wouldn't let us. And I'm quite concerned about that. Particularly on the basis of Human Services because of the lack of blacks in decision making positions in the Bureau of the Budget, and the persons who receive the services, that segment of the population is not in the decision making process in the BOB, but they are in the decision making processes in most of these agencies, as bad as these other agencies are. Most of them have more women than blacks in decision making positions than BOB. So when an agency has had the benefit of a cross section, a cross politicalization in requesting and then here comes Bureau of the Budget. It's like Jack Sprat could eat no fat and his wife could eat no \_\_\_\_\_. Now if Jack Sprat went to the store and found out that he was \$2.00 short to pay for that piece of meat and if the butcher just cut off the fat, his wife would be in bad shape. Well now, but if you cut a \$1.00 off the...off the...or what the wife liked and a \$1.00 off of what Jack liked, then both of them would be happy. But now, when it goes to the Bureau of the Budget, there's no one there to say, "Hey look, what about leaving a little bit more for these programs that effect minorities and women and cut a little more off for somebody else's budget." There's no one there to speak up for this segment of the population. That's why it concerns me, that I want to see what the raw data was. If they needed say \$50,000,000 off of Children and Family Services, they'd take it off of a program that basically concerns minorities and women or do they take it across the board. And they leave a nice little hunk over here for the super people, and that's what concerns me is the equitability of cutting a budget. I had no hang-up when you say you want to save money, but when you take it all off of one side and then don't cut the other side because that's your side, and just

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

cut my side, I'm concerned. And we don't have anybody like me and Miss Chapman sitting up there watching you. You might cut everything out of budget that we've voted to have them do. Many times in our Committee we would vote to have a program and then next thing we know, there's no money for it. So I'm very concerned about the Bureau of the Budget's authority in determining these things, not having any minorities or women in the decision making process.

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, there's one comment I'd like to make and that's with regard to the total budget is that, when agencies do make a request, there's the Bureau's responsibility is to try and place their request in the context of all other requests for resources, and to provide as far as possible a recommendation to the Governor that will respect a balanced budget, which has been a priority of the Governor.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

That's my basic concern, is that there is no one there to speak up for a certain segment of the population.

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, it would be interesting if you'd look at the request of the agencies to determine which of the requests were reduced by the General Assembly as well. I think that the problem may lie in both the Executive Branch and the General Assembly.

REPRESENTATIVE AARON JAFFE

Jesse, can I ask a couple of questions?

JESSE MCDONALD

Love to.

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

O.K. Why did you close down the medical facility at Chicago Read?

JESSE MCDONALD

(I didn't close it down). I can't answer that question.

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

Well, I'd like to find somebody who can. It seems to me that we spent a fortune constructing really a great medical facility at Chicago Read and all of a sudden lo and behold it's...it's shut down.

JESSE MCDONALD

I think there are probably some representatives in the Department of Mental Health here that probably work both sides of the fence and might be able to help you out on that.

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

Well, wasn't that part of the plan? It wasn't part of the plan. You know, actually I have own impressions about why it was closed down. I think the Department of Mental Health goofed with regard to limited licensed physicians. You started getting into purchase of services rather than having full time people on staff and on call. And I really think the Department of Mental Health is going down the drain. And I think one of things that you did to cover up is actually close up the medical facility which was a great medical facility, and now what you are doing is taking people from Chicago Read and transporting them all around the world where they can't possibly get the treatment that they were getting at that medical facility. And I'd like to know why.

JESSE MCDONALD

Now I can't provide an answer for you and I would...if you like, I will try and get back to you on that, but I think that I understand that Dr. DeVito or Representative of the Department of Mental Health will be testifying and probably can provide a reasonable response.

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

O.K. Could you do something else for me? How about this idea

REPRESENTATIVR JAFFE

of purchase of services versus the way that we had it before hand, where it had these limited license physicians and other people on staff. Is purchase of services costing us more money now? In other words, I don't know how you go out and hire doctors independently for three shifts and not have doctors on your staff, and tell the people that it is going to cost you less.

JESSE MCDONALD

Well, there...there are several considerations right now that are... the people are working on. One is, providing medical services in the community, in general hospital settings for individuals who are in mental institutions, and allowing for reimbursement under Title XIX which would... which would insure that there would be some...there'd be some coverage. I don't know, the limited license practitioner issue is one that I don't think we can make a comparison. The General Assembly has acted on that and the Governor has endorsed that action and...

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

No he hasn't endorsed the action, he has vetoed it. And we will be moving to override his veto when we come back in November, and I think that that's been error that he's been trying to sweep under the rug now. And I'm really quite concerned about it because we're not getting the medical treatment for these mental patients that we should be getting. And when you talk about Chicago Read, Chicago Read is in better shape than some of the areas outlying where you can't even get purchase of service agreements because they just don't have medical people to do it with. Now, it seems to me that that program, which has to be deVito's folly, has really cost the state more money and is providing less medical services. And somebody ought to be able to give us that answer.

JESSE MCDONALD

We'll try...

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

Is anyone...you seem to be dominating the thing. There are two other people at the table with you.

JESSE MCDONALD

I wish they would help.

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

Yes.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

I don't have any additional information.

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

You have some information. Well, O.K. Alright, let me ask you... yes. The General Assembly gave money, a year ago, for additional payments to foster parents. Now as I understand it, foster parents never got that money, is that correct?

JESSE MCDONALD

I believe a rate increase for foster parents was approved towards the end of the fiscal year in addition to a rate increase for providers of private foster care services administration.

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

Well, what about the money we gave for foster parents? Was that spent or was that not spent?

JESSE MCDONALD

I think most of it was spent, but it was not spent throughout the entire fiscal year.

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

Was it spent for foster parents or was it spent someplace else?

JESSE MCDONALD

It was spent for the purpose of a rate increase for foster care and that included a rate increase to agencies providing foster care supervision services. So a good portion of it and probably the largest portion of the \$3.5 million went to reimburse agencies providing social services to the foster parents and rate increases for...

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

Well, as I remember that appropriation, that appropriation was not for agencies, but that appropriation were for foster parents. Now, you are saying a good portion of that \$3.5 million went elsewhere. In other words, it went contrary to the wishes of the General Assembly who said that money should go for foster parents. How much of that money went for foster parents? How many...how much of that money was unspent?

JESSE MCDONALD

I'd have to do some rough calculations. My guess is about three hundred or probably \$400,000 went for foster parents, but I'd have to varify that information. I'll get that for you, but there...Representative Jaffe, one of the questions that was raised in...around that issue was, what was the intent of the General Assembly. And it's my understanding that the...it was, although the money was put in for...the legislation specifies for rate increases for the Foster Parent Program, Foster Care Program. It was not our understanding that it excluded agencies that provided...

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

I think that, you know, there's such a thing as legislative intent. You have people on the floor at \_\_\_\_\_ to hear the debate and I don't think that you can sit there, you know, with a straight face and tell us you don't know what the intent was because the fact

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

of the matter is that, you know that that was the intent. I mean that was the intent...intent from the very verbiage that you're using. Plus, in addition to that, if you have a question about legislative intent, you ought to go to the transcripts and the transcripts will show you very clearly that that money was supposed to be used for foster parents. And yet you tell me that out of all that money, less than 10%, \$300,000 was used for foster parents. How much of it was unspent?

JESSE MCDONALD

I can't give you that information right now. I...I'd have to check and get back to you.

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

O.K. Let me ask you another question if I may, while I try to make out DeWeese's handwriting over here. We had introduced a bill for consolidation of services for the blind. Alright. We were going to make DVR the, you know, the chief service for the blind, the central agency for the blind. We were going to give DVR IVHI and we were going to give them...what else were we going to give them, Community Services. That passed the House and went to the Senate, and what's the position of BOB on that, cause, as I understand, we're sort of playing games because DVR wants that responsibility and thinks it can handle it well. DCFS really wants that...that...they want to get rid of it.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

No they don't.

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

Oh yes they do, Charley. Let me tell you that they do, and everybody's sort of playing games, and they're sort of winking, and

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

they're saying, "We want to get rid of it, but we can't." No. No. Charley. Believe me. Well, what's the position of BOB?

JESSE MCDONALD

The Bureau hasn't taken a position on that, and I think we, as far as we're concerned in this matter, I think it would be up to the Governor's staff. And the reason there...there would be some concern, there would be the reorganization the DVR was involved in at the time may have influenced some of the...some of the responses by the Governor's staff on that issue, but the Bureau doesn't have a position on that. And I could see where it would provide some potential benefits to the client groups.

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

Where you could...where it would...I'm sorry, I didn't catch that.

JESSE MCDONALD

Where it would provide some potential benefits.

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

Well, I think, you know, I think that we have to understand that part of the, you know, the purpose of government is not merely to come up with...with balance sheets, you know. And we're dealing with people out there, and we're dealing with blind people, and we're dealing with foster kids, and we're dealing with people in mental health. These are all areas that I'm pointing to, and it seems to me that people who are handling, you know, the accounting paper become more important than the people who are handling, you know, these services for people. And when you sit there and you say, well, you don't know why they closed down the mental facility at Chicago Read, and you can't really tell us, you know, what the difference is between purchase of service agreement and having full time services when you can't tell us what happened to

REPRESENTATIVE JAFFE

lapse funds for foster children, and in fact, do tell us that only 10% of the money was put where the General Assembly wanted it to be put. And you tell me that you really don't have any opinion as to whether or not the blind services ought to vote the DVR or DCFS. I seems to me you're really not to interested in those people that you are supposed to be servicing.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

The time is passing. I believe we should be moving ahead to some other agencies. I...I did want to mention, and probably Mr. Jaffe is going to comment on this later, that another agency that we will be hearing from this morning has a recommendation from the Cost Control Task Force that they save money. At the present time they are purchasing physician services that they...they save money and employ physicians, and I believe that's the Dangerous Drugs Commission. So that is a reverse recommendation from the Governor's Task Force to the one that is being employed by the Department of Mental Health.

Now back on some of our requests. Jesse, you are here at Mr. Mandeville's request, representing him, right?

JESSE MCDONALD

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

So we are going to expect that you are going to report to him our concerns. And please don't wait for me to write a letter to the director to communicate the kind of concerns that Representative Gaines has about affirmative action, and that I have. It seems clear that if the Bureau has an Affirmative Action Plan, it indeed is not working. And there are no plans for improvement in the future, but if anything,

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

there is a regression. And please communicate to Dr. Mandeville our concern with this particular matter.

Then I had three requests and that was, that in Phase II there be an inclusion of amendments to the plan from the Phase II, Phase I documents caused by legislative or gubernatorial action this spring and summer, and this includes substantive as well appropriations action, that there be amendments to the plan communicated in Phase II indicating, if any, alterations in plans will be necessary as a result of the AFSCME Settlement. And then third, that we learn about any amendments that are being made to the plan as a result of responses to the Governor's Cost Control Task Force Report. And we would like to have the Bureau share with us the agencies' responses and have the agencies share with us their responses to the...the Task Force Report. We will be awaiting with great interest November 15 when we will expect to see all of these plans completed. I hope that the next time that the Bureau of the Budget comes before us that...that possibly we can arrange a time that is convenient for Dr. Mandeville so that we can communicate some of these views we have directly.

One other particular one I hope you would mention is our concern with utilization and that we think this is a matter, the utilization of residential facilities, is a matter in which the Bureau of the Budget should involve themselves because it has a...a lot of impact where not only dollars are concerned, but also where programs are concerned. Thanks very much all three of you for...for being here and if...we know that two of you are not making more than \$20,000 a year, and we...we hope for a report that is one which

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

will win praise on affirmative action next time. While Representative Gaines gets in his last two cents, our next agency is the Commission on Human Relations.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I'd like to ask that at least one of you remain here while we go through these other agencies so you can hear and know what they are all about. And so they won't just be a data thing to you because that's the complaint we have about the...your agency is that everyone is a figure and they're not human beings. And that there's some doubt that there are human beings in your agency. And at least...and I hope next year that you'll have a multiracial delegation.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Miss Seals. Connie, you may have heard about the statistical study completed by the House Democratic Staff. As I looked through it with a great deal of interest and with a great deal of care, I found that there was only one agency in all of state government that does not discriminate against women and minorities, and that is the Commission on Human Relations. However, it did appear that you practice reverse discrimination, and I just wondered what you... you had to say in your defense on that matter. Also, of course, we're very interested in hearing what your response has been to the Governor's Cost Control Task Force which has recommended obliteration for your agency, and this is the second report in two years that has recommended the abolition of this agency, so we are eager to hear from you.

CONNIE SEALS

Alright. Well, thank you very much for the opportunity to

CONNIE SEALS

tell this Committee what the Illinois Commission on Human Relations is about. I do have a multiracial delegation here this morning. I will be assisted by...

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

Why didn't you bring them up?

CONNIE SEALS

Well, their going to work...one...Vince, you are going to be narrating. Why don't you come on up. This is Vince Yelmini, he's going to narrate our film for us, he is our Program Director. We have Jacqueline McKissack, our Communications Director.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

Do you want to get rid of the (unintelligible).

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Maybe he has a Spanish speaking surname.

CONNIE SEALS

Italian please. And our Deputy Director is in the back making up your audience, Miss Marion Henley. I do have with me this morning fifteen copies each of the Human Services Plan, Phase I, the Agency Brochure, the Illinois Commission on Human Relations Intake Procedures, the evaluation of our 1977 annual conference, the Human Energy Development Brochure which describes our latest program, and the answers to the seven specific questions that you asked in your communication August 21. Now I will go through those, but I have copies of all of this available for the Committee and for others. And before we start I would like the opportunity to show a brief slide film which outlines some of our activities. It will be narrated by Mr. Vincent Yelmini.

VINCENT YELMINI

On June 3, 1978, in Springfield, citizens from thirty-five Illinois cities gathered for the fourth annual state-wide Human Relations Conference of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations. The annual state-wide Human Relations Conference is an initiative of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, an idea that began in October, 1974. The Conference was conceived as a public forum for a critical and stimulating interchange of ideas on public issues in which the majority of Illinois citizens have an interest. Taking place towards the end of the fiscal and program year, the Conference provides the Commission with a preview of services that may be requested during the upcoming year. It is also a time to pause in review.

Over twenty-five hundred persons have participated in the four conferences held thus far. Each year the Conference attracts a unique and exciting mix of citizens from cities and communities throughout Illinois. A total of one hundred and fifteen Illinois cities have been represented to date as well as the cities of Gary, Indiana; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Hammond, Indiana; and Dallas, Texas.

Human Energy Development was the theme of the fourth annual Human Relations Conference. Human Energy, America's Greatest Resource. People provide the energy that runs our community. It begins with us. In choosing this theme, the Illinois Commission on Human Relation's Commissioners saw the Conference as an opportunity to proliferate new ideas, identify and probe the possibilities inherent in the concept of Human Energy Development. What is the responsibility of institutions for Human Energy Development? What is the potential contribution of the Educational System, of Private Enterprise, of Government, of the private citizen, of hospitals, clinics, doctors, nurses, the church, the laymen, of correctional

VINCENT YELMINI

institutions, of the police, of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, of commissioners, of staff, of volunteers? What is the responsibility of society for the Human Energy Development of youth, of senior citizens, of the handicapped, of the economically crippled, of the single parent and children of such parents, for the talented. The Illinois Commission on Human Relations provides technical assistance to individuals, groups, and communities in their effort to cope with these concerns. The assistance provided includes aiding school staff, students, and parents deal effectively with desegregation and integration problems.

In December the Commission sponsored a town meeting on Chicago's south side. Council representatives, from several districts, who braved below freezing temperatures to attend the meeting, heard Royce Dirks outline available services of the Illinois Office of Education. Speaking on the cost of desegregation, Dirks said, "\$50,000,000 is a drop in the bucket when you consider that absenteeism is costing Chicago one half million dollars per day." Representative Charles Gaines told the group, "Desegregation is coming because it is the law of the land."

Assisting communities to facilitate open housing admittance, the Northwest Austin Council demonstrates through action its commitment to make open housing a reality throughout Metropolitan Chicago. On a cold January evening over two hundred persons jammed the auditorium of St. Angela Church, on Chicago's northwest side, to hear Illinois Commission on Human Relations' Commissioners receive testimony on security; crime; racial steering; real estate solicitation; federal, state, and municipal neighborhood policies; redlining; and positive community action. A paralyzing January snow did not prevent the Galesburg Human Services Department from it's effort to seek innovation in funding for local housing authorities. Rescheduled to

VINCENT YELMINI

March, the Illinois Commission on Human Relations' staff worked with this organization and other Galesburg organizations in seeking solutions to housing problems in Galesburg.

Macomb is the home of Western Illinois University. Macomb has a population of some eleven thousand students, many of whom live in off campus housing. It was this group of students and their landlords who made up the audience of a Management, Tenant Relations Seminar conducted in April. Topics included: enforcement of housing codes, discriminatory housing practices, lease provisions, and tenant responsibilities working to eliminate practices of race, sex, religion, age, and disability discrimination.

In December the Illinois Commission on Human Relations instituted its Call Collect Service to augment the Intake Department's process of conciliating discrimination complaints. The exclusive direct line is available to colleges twenty-four hours, seven days a week. Persons seeking help may simply call collect by dialing operator and 312-793-2040. The Illinois Commission on Human Relations receives letters from people across the state, letters that take time and effort to write. By the time we receive the letter, valuable time has been lost, time that might have been used to work on their problem. The direct line in Call Collect speeds up the process. Last year the Illinois Commission on Human Relations handled over two thousand complaints, many of them employment related. In Illinois there are some one hundred and thirty-four thousand firms and businesses not covered by the regulations of the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission or the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The Illinois Commission on Human Relations uses its broad mandate to except and attempt conciliation of any type of discrimination complaint which is lodged with the office. The

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Commission has maintained a 75% conciliation rate over the last four years. Informing citizens, Illinois citizens, about the Call Collect was the thrust of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations media programming and community workshops, such as the one held in Springfield in December.

The harsh winter took a back seat again. The frigid temperatures and heavy snow, that crippled Springfield, did not deter representatives from Service Provider Agencies in Springfield. As determined as the weather, representatives from the Community Action Agencies, Lutheran Child and Family Services, Illinois Department of Labor Employment Services, Youth Services Bureau, Springfield Urban League, Springfield Housing Social Service Department, Division of Vocational and Rehabilitation, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Move Incorporated, and the Fair Employment Practices Commission came to hear Illinois Commission on Human Relations' staff provide information on setting up intake systems and handling discrimination complaints. The workshop was conducted in response to a request from the Springfield Human Relations Commission, who were the local sponsors for the workshop. Commission work also involves assisting ethnic and racial groups to come to grips with the circumstances arising from the impact of immigration regulations or language barriers

The Concerned Citizens Committee on Immigration is directly involved in this area. Since it's formation nearly four years ago, the Concerned Citizens Committee on Immigration has been instrumental in providing services for over ten thousand people, and has gotten countless others to the correct sources for long-term technical assistance in counseling. The Concerned Citizens Committee on Immigration has made great strides in filling a complicated set of needs. In doing so, it has become a

VINCENT YELMINI

national model for similar organizations. The Illinois Commission on Human Relations' staff was among the founders of this group and has worked closely with it since its inception.

A legislative seminar sponsored by the Commission in October, looked into the problems of the aged and disabled. Proposals and planning directions for Human Services in Illinois were the topics, specifically as they relate to problems and concerns of the aged and disabled. Through the efforts of one of our conference steering Committee members, some forty elderly persons from a senior citizen group in Chicago Heights came by chartered bus to the seminar, which was held at the Commonwealth Community Church.

The growing menace of child abuse was examined in a recent form on the state of Children and Family Services in Illinois. Children are a most precious resource. They must be protected. Youth motivation programs have been undertaken to challenge and encourage young people to complete their educational preparation.

People must first know that services are available if they are to benefit from them. The Illinois Commission on Human Relations has an energetic Public Information and Communications Program to inform citizens about our services and those of other state agencies. These programs and services were conducted to obviate against the barriers that prevent or reduce the productive use of human energies. It was made possible only through the efforts of a committed staff, community volunteers, and commissioners. We want you to meet some of them, the staff. The commissioners: Alma Coggs, Chicago; Gershon Cohn, Decatur; Nancy Cone, Batavia; Clara Day, Chicago; Suzanne Golden, Rock Island; Thaddeus Kowalski, Chicago; Chairperson,

VINCENT YELMINI

Patricia Nielsen, Winnetka; Victor McCain, Dixmoor; Dr. Angelina Pedroso, Chicago; Dr. Gordon Smith, Springfield, and our Conference Chairperson.

We close with a quote from R. F. Gail. Every human individual is a dynamic energy system, potentially able to distinguish the direction of his own emergence; to envision goals of his own; to discern and create beauty; to discriminate between right and wrong, and choose the right; to find meaning and hope, not only for his own life but also for that of mankind. Every human individual has the potentiality of shaping its own destiny and that of the society of which it is a part.

CONNIE SEALS

Thank you. And again, thank you for the opportunity to just talk briefly about some of the things we do.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Very good.

CONNIE SEALS

I am going to answer your first question, which with regard to our Affirmative Action Program. And there is an answer in the written document that I've given to you which says that we do concur with the affirmative action breakdown with one correction.

One recently hired clerk typist makes \$6,912, who was just hired in July. As vacancy sees a cure through normal attrition, we will be striving to maintain a high degree of racial and ethnic diversity. We have set no quotas. Past attrition patterns indicate the prospect of one vacancy per fiscal period.

Now to supplement that answer, a little bit about how we got where we are, staffwise. I think it's important that you know that five of the people, currently on our staff, were on that staff when I took over in November of 1973. These people, by virtue of their tenure,

CONNIE SEALS

have seniority, and have maintained their positions with the State of Illinois. We have one employee that has been employed by the state for sixteen years, and that person, too, has seniority & tenure. All other persons, other than the person recently hired in July, have four years with the agency, so our turnover rate has not been a great one, and it has really been one more of attrition and being under a hiring freeze for the past five years. As we lost people, we were not able to replace them. And many of the people that we did lose in the first two years were many of those white persons on the staff who got other jobs and went to other states or to other agencies. So they left. Many of the minority people remained with the agency and said they would like to buy into the new programming efforts and work with us. So they have stayed and many of them are still there. It is our hope that we will follow the dictates of possibly what many people find a little unpalatable, but we find that we can work with because we had set no quotas in the beginning, the new Bakke decision which talks about the diversity of work force. So as we lose people, unless something happens that we get a whole lot of money and we hire a lot of people, then we will be reaching for a new diversity of our staff.

Does that answer that?

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. When you consider that you have twenty-one employees right now...

CONNIE SEALS

No. We will have nineteen.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Nineteen.

CONNIE SEALS

Our new staffing program will call for nineteen.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I...I wouldn't be that concerned about reverse discrimination, myself, when you consider that we have dozens and dozens of agencies that are showing very little success in their Affirmative Action Plans. That's not something that bothers me.

CONNIE SEALS

We've offered on numerous occasions to help some of those agencies and we still make that offer. We would certainly give them the benefit of our experience in diversification of staff.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

May I make a comment on that?

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Representative Gaines.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I think it would be nice if the Bureau of the Budget would approve the transfer of one of her executives over to their department. And that would give them a black person making, and a female making over \$20,000 a year. And it would also give them someone who would know how to review and comment on social programs.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Connie, would you comment on duplication of your efforts with those of other agencies such as: Aging, Department of Children and Family Services, Publid Aid, FEPC, and in what ways, if any, you integrate what you are doing with their activities.

CONNIE SEALS

Alright. Well, to the entire charge of duplication, I have to say

CONNIE SEALS

that the services that we render to the people of the State of Illinois, as well as to those agencies that we interact with, are supplementary. And I think that's a very important note. Now, what we do brings into the programming of the agency, that has requested our help, a certain kind of perspective, maybe one that's even been talked about here today, but that perspective that will broaden the original program of the particular agency.

Those people that we deal with are people that have come to our agency...  
*END OF TAPE*  
...they've heard about us. Having heard about us, if we find that the complaint that the person makes falls just outside the regulatory agency, and all of those agencies have stated limitations, then we try to handle the case. We consider it a valid Human Relations case. If we find, after talking to the person, that their case falls within the jurisdiction of any regulatory agency, then the people are referred to the proper agency. And we do follow-up with that client to make certain that they believe that they have been served. So we, you know, we consider what we do supplementary, not duplicative.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Representative Cantania.

REPRESENTATIVE SUSAN CATANIA

Thank you, Madame Chair. I just wanted to point out that one of the goals might be to, overall in state government, balance the number of females making salaries comparable to males, and the number of blacks, and Latinos. And it seems to me that we ought to appropriate more money for the Illinois Commission on Human Relations so it can help in that overall balancing effort.

CONNIE SEALS

I would concur with that wholeheartedly.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

I'm interested, Connie, in what your response was regarding the Governor's Cost Control Task Force. It was my understanding that the Governor has indicated his desire to implement their recommendations, and that he had requested each agency to submit to Mr. Hasteen your plans for implementation of the recommendations. So could you tell us a little bit about your response?

CONNIE SEALS

Yes. And I would like for you to know, I was in attendance at the meeting where the Governor did go over his own intentions and make certain requests of the agencies. We do have reporting dates and I am meeting those reporting dates. Now, as far as our being abolished is concerned, I would think that it would be of no surprise to anyone here that I'm totally against that. So...and also our Commissioners. That has never been a consideration of the Commission that it be put out of business. We believe that there is the need for Human Relations work in the State of Illinois as well as in our nation and in the world. So we're not about to concur with that. And it is a recommendation that did come out of a previous Commission, the Bonniwell Commission, last year. So it's not anything that is new to us. We look at it, and I think I can quote the words of the Governor at his meeting. The Cost Control Task Force did not entirely take into its considerations programmatic impact. This was not a part of their charge, their charge was to try to find dollars that could be eliminated and in a business fashion. I suppose this is what went on. So programmatic impact is up to us and the agencies to come back around and to talk about those things that we should do, we can do, and how we can assist in saving the state money. I don't think there's any director that would not be for saving the state money, but we would still like to be able to do a good job. And sometimes

CONNIE SEALS

those things are compatible and sometimes they're not.

What we are doing with the Commission on Human Relations is going along to try to carry out the other recommendations. One...well, two have already been completed. That is the recommendation to eliminate the program director. And in this case, the task control people had identified a position, and a person, and a salary level, \$22,864. That has been done. That person left voluntarily. We would like to say, we have not fired anyone nor laid off anyone. The Governor has reiterated that this is no plan of his in order to reach the recommendations of the Task Force. But our program director, our previous program director, has gone back to school to be... to get his Ph. D. and to become even more servicable to the people of the state or the nation, wherever he will go, cause he's a great person.

The second person is one of our white members of our staff, who is now the executive director of the Hazel Crest Human Relations Commission. He just left us in June. So that was...took care of Recommendation number 4, that we eliminate one professional position.

Now, there is a recommendation that we hire a secretary and we are in the process of doing that with a target date of November 1. We have a person on staff that has requested that she be allowed to take the secretary test to see if she can pass it and become our secretary, and we are making that accommodation.

So those are things we will do. Now, as far as cutting the Commissioners from twenty to nine, that is a legislative action. We can not do that, but we can discuss it. And the Commissioners will have their first meeting, an opportunity to discuss the Task Force recommendations, on September 14.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Further questions?

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Can I make a comment? I also wish to state that I have written the Governor a letter and it...in it I point out that the conclusions of this report reflect a make-up of the Task Force. These men have never been in government service nor have they ever been in need of or receive any of the services that they so glibly seek to have eliminated by this report. It is entirely lily-white committee with one single black person on it.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Or women.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

And Miss Chapman said there wasn't a woman on it either. So, therefore, the people who receive the services agency would not represent it in that Task Force. And it was the report reflects the make-up of the Task Force, like every report reflects the make-up of the people who are on it. And I've asked the Governor to appoint a biracial Human Committee to review it, and he wrote me back and said that he had sent that recommendation to...sent my letter on to Mr. Hasten. And he felt there should be some input by the people who receive service but he had not entirely decided how to do it, and he had thanked me for my recommendation. But I did want to share that with this record, that I did write the Governor attacking this Task Force Report because it is entirely racist and sexist, because there were no blacks, Latinos, or women on the Task Force. And I think that it's ludicrous to have the most \_\_\_\_\_ group in the society make recommendations for everybody, and have them except it as gospel. And I think we ought to have people from the other end make a recommenda-

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

tion to get rid of them or some of their programs because people are more important than things. I certainly would rather have an agency that is going to sit down and try to mediate something before a riot starts, then have to pay for more prisons after the riot ends. And I feel that when you're talking about people, you can not be so glibly talking about a slide rule and cut out this, that, and the other, because people are what we are supposed to be serving. And I'm very concerned that this Task Force had nothing about services. They only talked about money, and I think that if money is their god, I'm sorry for them, and I won't see them where I'm going. And I want to say that the Commission is well respected in the black community and among whites who are trying to peacefully solve some of our racial problems. This is an agency that because you don't hear about it, they're doing their job.

Everyone talks about, whenever I go places, the most affluent whites say, "Well, we ought to have education." Well, they're educating people, yet they want to eliminate the one group that does educationwise. They say they are duplicating, but the agencies they claim they're duplicating with are agencies that are mandatory, that use various court orders and not persuasion and conciliation. And people say, "This is the way it should be done, but they want to cut it out." But I, for one, feel that the agency should be, like Representative Catania, ought to have more of them. And I feel they should be commended for the fine service they have done in helping educate minorities and women about their rights. That's another thing they do and I think these men didn't like, is that they come out into the community. They've been out in my district many times to hold seminars, to inform the public as to what their rights are, and what services are available in the state. And I think that when we look at

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

that, I think that many of us should try to help them rather than try to beat them across the head. And I think that...I know I'm in their favor, and I did want to make that for the record, because I did write the Governor and I think this Task Force, at the time I didn't know it, it didn't have a woman on it. I just knew they were all white, but now that Miss Chapman and I agree, it's a funny thing, Miss Chapman and I agree more often than we like to accept.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I don't have any problem with that.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

But that's what makes this Committee, I guess, so unique. But anyway, I think that we want to thank Miss Seals and her staff for representation. And on behalf of the minority on the Committee, though right now we're majority, I want to say thank you.

CONNIE SEALS

Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Connie, if...if you ever want anyone to go out and speak for you, I can make a suggestion.

CONNIE SEALS

I...I'm making up the schedule now and it will go from Carbondale on straight on up from Cairo, and all the way. I'll have him all over.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Would you like to introduce your group to us before we move on to our...our next agency?

CONNIE SEALS

Yes, I would. You did hear from our Program Director, Vincent Yelmini. Right here, this young lady is our Communications Director,

CONNIE SEALS

Jacqueline McKissack, and back in the back is our Deputy Director, Mrs. Marion Henley. And we couldn't bring everyone up because we had to be downstairs and answer the phones, and handle those complaints. But I hope that you will, and I know that you will, take a look at our answers to your specific questions that you gave us. And we stand ready to clarify any points that are not clear or to give any other supplemental information that you might need to clearly understand what we are about. Thank you very much.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Thank you, Miss Seals. I had neglected to mention that we do have a transcript of our hearings last year on the Human Service Plans, and anyone who would like a copy of this transcript should contact Kurt DeWeese in Springfield. There will be a transcript on the hearings this year. Also, we do thank you for the valuable information you've provided for us. And now our next agency is the Illinois Delinquency Prevention Commission, Miss Joanne Mitchell.

JOANNE MITCHELL

Good morning.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Good morning. You've had quite a few changes where your agency has been concerned since you've filed your Phase I, haven't you?

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes, we have, yes. That has had a lot to do with us not being able to bring the information or the material that we would like to provide the Committee.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

When can you provide that for us?

JOANNE MITCHELL

We can have that within the next two weeks.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Thank you very much.

JOANNE MITCHELL

We did bring copies of our Phase I Plan for you. However, I'd first like to introduce my staff. This is Mr. Clem Smith who is our Chief Fiscal Officer for the Commission on Delinquency Prevention, and Miss Barbara Abrajano who is the Associate Director of the Commission and responsible for the Administration of the Status Offenders Services Project. Thank you for giving us the opportunity to meet with you. We've been extremely busy these past two months, as I will elaborate on later on.

Phase I of the Human Services Plan for the Commission on Delinquency Prevention indicates that in 1979 the Commission will continue to develop interest and involvement of community residents, including youth themselves, and youth and community programs which will lead to organize to community programs to reduce, control, and prevent juvenile delinquency. Specific directions for 1979 included expanded community services to additional areas of the state. Neighborhoods and communities with significant levels of delinquency exist in this state. Many of these areas are not at present being served by Commission staff. These gaps in service can be identified as follows: Communities and neighborhoods lacking organized groups of indigenous leaders to develop and maintain local programs for youths. Priority for this delivery of service would be those with the highest rates of delinquency. Communities lacking motivation or expertise in acquiring local funds and other resources to support youth services programming. Programs in these areas would benefit from assistance in recruitment of volunteers and mobilization

JOANNE MITCHELL

and organization of the community to provide needed services and ongoing support. The Commission plans to assign additional community services workers to communities with high incidence of delinquency and where the rates of commitments to juvenile institutions is disproportionately high. Such areas include: The near west side of Chicago, Kankakee county, Macon county, Madison and St. Clair counties.

The second specific direction for the Commission in fiscal year 79, as indicated in the Phase I Plan, was to include changes in the record system operated by the Juvenile Officers Information Division of the Commission mandated by the passage of the Public Act 80-684. As of July 1, as mandated by House Bill 3228, the Juvenile Officers Information Division has been transferred from the Commission to the Department of Law Enforcement, which in conjunction with the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission has undertaken development of cost effective criminal justice information systems meeting the reporting requirements of the law. July 1 the Governor transferred the Status Offended Services Project to the Commission where it appropriately belongs. That was transferred from the Department of Children and Family Services. Data and program direction for this project will be included in the Commission's future Human Services Plan.

I was asked to...I am asked to respond to the following queries about the Commission on Delinquency Prevention. Affirmative action data for the Commission indicate 66% white staff, 32% female. No minorities are female in the salary ranges above \$15,000 for fiscal year 77 and 78 with a projection of 4% minority and 1% female for fiscal year 79. And relatively minor changes in the Staffing Plan over the three year period from fiscal year 77 to 79. I'm happy to report that this situation has

JOANNE MITCHELL

improved. Of the 85 Staff, for fiscal year 78, 33% were black, 1% Latino, no Asian, 32% were female, and 66% were white. At the present time, our black staff comprised 36% of the Commission which is an increase of 3%. Our Latino staff have increased by 1% to 2%, and our Asian staff has increased by 1%, making a total of 39% minority which is an overall increase of 5%. Females have...there's been 8% increase there, going from 32% in fiscal year 78 to 40% now. Salary ranges above \$15,000, in fiscal year 78 and previous years, there were no blacks, no Latinos, and no females making over \$15,000 within the Commission. At present, 8% of the blacks in the Commission are making over \$15,000, 1% of the Latinos. which is an increase of 9%. And 4% of the females are making over \$15,000. The Commission will continue it's affirmative action efforts through vigorous aggressive recruitment of minorities and females as well as upgrading of staff.

The Regional Staffing Pattern for the Commission: As of July 1 Governor Thompson transferred the Status Offender Project from the Department of Children and Family Services. The eighteen Status Offenders staff are located in thirteen counties: Cook, Kane, Champaign, Macon, St. Clair, Will, Lake, McHenry , Rock Island, LaSalle, Winnebago, Sangamon, and Williamson. Community Services Division staff, sixty-eight employees have offices in twelve counties: Winnebago, Cook, Will, Rock Island, Peoria, Adams, Sangamon, Moultrie, Champaign, Marion, St. Clair, and Williamson, and they are attempting to provide services to all counties in the state.

A management study which is being conducted by the Illinois Department of Personnel is near completion. Our expectation is that this study will offer recommendations on more efficient deployment of staff and whether it will be possible to reduce administrative

JOANNE MITCHELL

costs.

We were also...an inquiry was made as to whether or not we could compile a listing of the particular community groups and organizations to which the Commission provides assistance; and a description of the services and resources provided to each in fiscal year 77, 78, and 79 excluding the Status Offender Program. Most assuredly we will provide the Committee with this information. I apologize for not having it available for pass out at this time.

I was appointed to this position June 1, and these past two months have been very busy. We've been transferring the Status Offender Project over both administratively and fiscally. This has involved extending some two hundred contracts for services, amending them and putting them under the jurisdiction of the Commission, monitoring these contracts, recruiting and training staff to administer the Licensing Study and fiscal functions of the project, locating new offices to house the Combined Community Services and Status Offenders staffs, packing and moving. We also developed two requests for proposals for Status Offender and Community Services and put this in the hands of Social Service, Law Enforcement and Court Personnel, Juvenile Justice Planners, Criminal Justice Planning Directors, and community groups throughout the state. This effort has resulted in the Commission receiving over fifty proposals for approxiamately \$4.2,000,000 under the Title 20 Local Initiative Fund. Applications have been received from twenty-six counties of the state. Such a list when compiled will show the Commission has served for fiscal year 77 and 78, one hundred community organizations; one hundred and seventy-seven allied agencies providing diversion and alternative services; fifty public education

JOANNE MITCHELL

workshops, conferences, and institutes; six hundred and five police and sheriff departments by the Juvenile Officers Information Division which has been maintaining approximately sixty thousand cases within the Juvenile Officers Information file; and seventy-seven grants and aid to locally operated youth programs directed at the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency or other type of youth misbehavior.

Another query was, whether...was, are the community organizations and agencies currently receiving assistance from the Commission, beneficiaries of other state services? Which state agencies provide other financial or technical assistance to these community groups? How dependent are these community agencies on the Commission on Delinquency Prevention resources or assistance? Has the Local Initiative Fund altered the funding and relationship of these agencies with the Commission?

Until now, the primary work of the Commission has been community organization, assisting local communities and the development of programs for the prevention and control of delinquency, and the rehabilitation of delinquents throughout...through community based measures. This work was begun over thirty years ago by the entity that now has evolved as the Commission and is responsible for Illinois national reputation for being a progressive state, one of the first if not the first, to recognize a need for Delinquency Prevention programming. This has been accomplished by providing Commission's staff with its expertise, to organize local residents, indigenous leaders, assisting the groups and becoming incorporated nonprofit, and imparting fund raising and youth programming skills to these community leaders' volunteers. In Chicago the organization of these community committees has resulted not only in Commission staff expertise, but also seed

JOANNE MITCHELL

money from our private...our sister-private agency, the Chicago Area Project. Once a local group is organized. the Chicago Area Project provides grants which groups are encouraged to match with funds, and technical assistance from the corporate types who member the Chicago Area Project. I know of no other state agency that provides this service to communities.

The Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, with it's Juvenile Justice Division, thirteen state-wide Juvenile Justices planners provides technical assistance and federal funds to groups, mainly agencies which are interested in programs fitting within the guidelines of the Omnibus Crime Control, and Juvenile Justice, and Delinquency Prevention Acts. These funds, however, are not available for community organization for Delinquency Prevention. The JJDP dollars are available for specific, discreet programs to divert juveniles from the Justice System; provide services for those within the Justice System, the Juvenile Justice System; or programs for reintegration of offenders back into their communities.

Interestingly enough, the community based philosophy espoused by the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act is being upheld as innovative. Yet, it is the philosophy the Commission has had in its existence, in one form or the other, for the past thirty years. No other state agency provides consultative services to schools, police courts, or other public or private youth serving agencies in organizing action programs, locating and pooling resources and supportive services to alleviate causes of delinquency, and reduce delinquent acts. No other state agency will develop public education programs to build understanding of the public concerning the needs, interests, and concerns of youth through conferences, dissemination of information, and other educational efforts relating to community conditions which effect the problem of delinquency. The Commission on Delinquency Prevention is unique in this regard.

JOANNE MITCHELL

The \$4.2 million in applications received two weeks ago by the Commission represent the Commission's initial participation under the Title XX Local Initiative Fund. Under the grants in Aid Program, thirty-three youth serving groups received an average of \$9,000 per grant. The Local Initiative has stimulated a greater degree of cooperation between community agencies, Law Enforcement, and the courts which can only result in a greater degree of commitment to programs and delivery of quality services.

Another query was, how well the Commission on Delinquency Prevention administer the Status Offender Services Project. Will this program be changed significantly compared to its operation in the Department of Children and Family Services? Where will it be located? What is the staffing plan for this program? Was staff completely transferred from the Department of Children and Family Services to operate this program?

Staffs were completely transferred from DCFS to operate the program. There have been staff changes since the transfer. Some staff have resigned to return to school. Other staff have been hired to administer the Licensing Study, custody and fiscal functions of the program. Miss Abrajano is the associate director who is responsible for supervising that project. She is a very competent person and she will have administrative responsibility for it. She and I have been very busy just getting the program transferred; meeting with Law Enforcement and courts personnel, and service providers; hearing their concerns about the strengths and weaknesses of the program. At this moment, I can not say how significantly the program will be changed compared to its operation in DCFS. I will say this, the program has a very high priority within the Commission, unlike it was with DCFS. Due to DCFS's mandate, it has to provide services to high risk populations that do not include Status Offenders. The Commis-

JOANNE MITCHELL

sion's mandate calls for the provision of services to this target group. We've recently received the preliminary report on the evaluation of the Status Offender Program, and are awaiting the results of a state-wide survey of service providers, Juvenile Justice System personnel, and community people undertaken by us when we were at the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. These studies, in addition to the information we are gathering, will definitely be utilized in determining how the program will be administered.

Another query was, the Governor has insisted that his Task Force recommendations be implemented. How will the Commission respond? Wouldn't the Status Offender Service Project be compatible with DCFS in view of it's prior location in that agency? Is the proposed merger immediately feasible?

There were three recommendations in the Task Force Report which impacted the Commission. One has been resolved by the transfer of the Juvenile Officers Information Division to the Department of Law Enforcement. Another related to an accounting procedure which was initiated as a result of a strong recommendation by the Department of Finance after a Commission audit. The Task Force Report states the accounting practice is unnecessary. This, I feel, can be negotiated. As far as the transfer of the Commission to the Department of Children and Family Services, we must keep in mind that the Task Force evaluation was conducted with an eye toward cost benefit only and not program. The Commission today is different than it was when the evaluation was conducted. Our main concern is that quality, sensitive services are provided to youth and their families in the state, and this will continue to be the main priority of the staff. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Thank you. Representative Catania, did you have a question?

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Yes, thank you. I'd like to start back with the percentages. I was confused about the percents of percents. I think I heard you say that 4% of the females, who are 40% of the total agency, make over \$15,000 per year.

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

So that's 4% of the 40%. So how many females does that add up to?

JOANNE MITCHELL

No, for 4% of...yes, 4% of the total female population in the agency. Wait, I have that. You want the total number of females...

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Yes.

JOANNE MITCHELL

...in the agency?

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

That's easier for me to understand cause I'm not sure what 4% of 40% means because I don't know...

JOANNE MITCHELL

Thirty-four. Thirty-four.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

There are thirty-four...

JOANNE MITCHELL

...females...

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

...females...

JOANNE MITCHELL

...in the Commission.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

...in the Commission. So 4% of the 34% make over...

JOANNE MITCHELL

...\$15,000.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

...\$15,000 per year.

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

So that's what, 2?

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

1½. Also, I thought I heard you say, 1% of the Latinos made over \$15,000 per year, and I had just heard you say that there were 2% in the total population of Latinos, and I wondered what 1% of 2% would be. I mean that was...

JOANNE MITCHELL

50%. I'm sorry. That would be...we have two Latinos in the agency.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

One makes over \$15,000?

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

O.K.

JOANNE MITCHELL

50% of the Latinos make over...

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

O.K. I just wanted to get that clear in my head. Alright. And 8% of the black population makes over \$15,000, is that correct?

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

O.K. So that's around...

JOANNE MITCHELL

We have ...

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Six. Five or six, maybe?

JOANNE MITCHELL

Twenty-one male black and ten female black.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Yes.

JOANNE MITCHELL

Thirty-one. Thirty-one black.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

All together an 8% make over \$15,000 per year.

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

O.K. I just wanted to be sure that I understood what the numbers were like. You mentioned a licensing study in the Status Offenders Program. I don't think I've heard about that before. What is that?

JOANNE MITCHELL

The Commission will now have a responsibility in the function of

JOANNE MITCHELL

conducting licensing studies for it's group homes and shelter care facilities that it will be using for the project.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

O.K. That's only for Status Offenders.

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Is that correct? For instance, it wouldn't include the Tinley Park Facility that included DCFS, Mental Health, and ...

JOANNE MITCHELL

No. That's only for Status Offender Program that's now lodged with us.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

O.K. But you will be...what exactly is a licensing study? You're finding out if these homes are properly inspected...

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

...for their licensing...

JOANNE MITCHELL

And they are meeting the licensing standards as required by the state.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

O.K. About how many homes does that involve?

JOANNE MITCHELL

How many has that been so far?

BARBARA ABRAJANO

Approximately, right now, that Status Offender Project has contracted

BARBARA ABRAJANO

with probably seventy-five foster homes.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Alright. So this is looking at all seventy-five of those, finding out if they meet their licensing requirements.

BARBARA ABRAJANO

Yes. And...

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Are you reevaluating licensing requirements at any certain time?

BARBARA ABRAJANO

Yes, we are. Yes, we will be.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

And my last question is that you said that, "The Status Offender Service is now being commented upon by community leaders and other people all around the state." Then I assume you will have a plan drawn up about how to serve high risk areas.

BARBARA ABRAJANO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

And just exactly where you're going to concentrate your efforts. Would that be formal plan or at least a written plan that will be available to legislators so that we will know what's going to be available and what we can expect to see happening in high risk areas in our own districts?

BARBARA ABRAJANO

Yes. That study can be made available to the legislators. It will be completed, I would say, the ILEC Study should be completed within the next two months and would be made available to us. It will be a legal

BARBARA ABRAJANO

document.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

I think that probably this Committee would like a copy of it and I'd certainly like a copy.

BARBARA ABRAJANO

Very good.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

So I know what will be happening in own district which includes some very high risk areas. We don't really like to be surprised when these things start happening. It's nice to know in advance so that we make suggestions and cooperate. Thank you.

BARBARA ABRAJANO

Very good.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

(unintelligible).

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

First of all, I'd like to congratulate Miss Mitchell on her appointment.

JOANNE MITCHELL

Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

And to also commend her on her presentation. And like everyone from the 29th District, she does a good job.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Let's talk a little bit about these grants-in-aid. I know it must be nice to live in Representative Gaines' district. He always tells us of that, what fine people he has in his district. Let's talk about the

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

grants-in-aid because that effects my district. A number of the youth bureaus get...receive grants or have received grants from the Commission on Delinquency Prevention, and funding is a major problem...

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes, it is.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

...for these agencies. They're picking up a little bit here, and a little bit there, and a little bit somewhere else, and trying in this makeshift kind of way to come up with enough dollars to respond to the... the needs in the community as they assess them. Now this \$250,000 in grants made was not included in the budget by the Governor but was included by the legislature. What is the status of this at the present time? Has he vetoed...has the Governor vetoed this?

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes, he did.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

What about the agencies that were benefiting from these grants and aids, the Grants-in- Aid Program? Certainly not all of them have been able to come in under the LIF Program.

JOANNE MITCHELL

That's true. That's true. It's always a continual struggle for youth serving groups to tap monies. The...we try to give as much assistance as we can in bringing opportunities to groups as to where the dollars might be recovered, or the federal funds, what federal funds are available. We will be looking to see just how the Title XX monies could be made available to them.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

You said that you had four million approved?

JOANNE MITCHELL

No. It has not been approved. We have received applications for \$4.2 million

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

You have received applications from various agencies...

JOANNE MITCHELL

Around the state.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

...like our youth service bureaus in my communities, but you do not know how many are going to receive approval because this has to work itself out through the process, the BOB, the Department of Public Aid, and apparently not a great deal of it is being approved. I was talking with the Department of Public Aid not to long ago on this and they are not having a very great deal of success in finding proposals which they are able to approve. So what...what...how many groups do you...are going to be out in the cold, do you expect? And by how much? Course you really can't tell this now until you see whether these grants are...what percent of them receive approval, but to what extent is their correlation with the applications between the grants-in-aid and the LIF applications?

JOANNE MITCHELL

What...What has, just to touch on the review process that's underway, we have worked with the Department of Public Aid when we first came over. Pinning them down specifically as to what was needed in the RFP's that we were to develop and the applications that were to be received. They worked very, very closely with us. They had input into the RFP's that were developed, that went out to community groups around the state, and we also were in contact with community groups letting them know just what was required in terms of an application that came to the Commission. We are let...we've let the Bureau of

JOANNE MITCHELL

the Budget and also the Department of Public Aid know that those applications will receive very stringent review by our Commission. And those that we sent to them for their review, if we've recommended approval of them, that we would strongly suggest that they recognize the stringent review process these applications...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Have any of them been approved?

JOANNE MITCHELL

The final approval comes after review by the Commission.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Have any of them been approved? Have any of them made it all the way to the top?

JOANNE MITCHELL

No. No. Because the submission date was two weeks ago, to us. After our review, then they go to the Bureau of the Budget.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

But we're moving along into the fiscal.

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes, we are. They're scheduled for notification of approval with initial funds being drawn down October 1.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. So, is there any reasoning then behind not providing the grants-in-aid this year since we are not talking about duplicate populations or services? What...what reasoning can there be behind a veto of this \$250,000?

JOANNE MITCHELL

Well, the Task Force Report, with it's Recommendation number 233, stated that the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission should eliminate

JOANNE MITCHELL

grants for community youth programs from the Commission on Delinquency Prevention's budget. Somewhere they got some misinformation from someone. The Illinois Law Enforcement Commission has never given the Commission on Delinquency Prevention dollars for grants-in-aid monies. They're reason for recommending that was because it would be a duplication of funding. The Task Force Report said, "ILEC has been funding Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs," and by giving the Commission grants-in-aid dollars to do the same thing. This would be duplication. So, consequently they felt that some 225,000 of federal dollars could be better used, better managed.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Were there additional dollars then provided for ILEC, \$250,000 in additional dollars?

JOANNE MITCHELL

No, there were not. ILEC just has available to it the Omnibus Crime Control funds and the JJDP funds. For some reason the Task Force thought that they were using some of their funds, giving that money to the Commission for grants-in-aid dollars, and that was not true.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Is there anyone from BOB that can give us an update on what is happening with the LIF money? We heard objections from Day Care groups two weeks ago. Jesse, can you enlighten us at all on that, on LIF. What is the situation in regard to approvals, because that goes through your agency after the agencies, the original agencies, right? It goes through... it goes to BOB concurrently, I believe, as it goes to Public Aid and then you send it to Public Aid. How does that work?

JESSE MCDONALD

Agencies' screens goes to Public Aid and then it is \_\_\_\_\_ and Public

JESSE MCDONALD

Aid determines that it meets the requirements of Title XX. That it is then sent to the Bureau and then we return it to the...and the Governor's program staff also sign on the program proposals.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes.

JESSE MCDONALD

There have been several stages, phase submissions, under the proposals. I tried to find out a little while ago what the status was on the proposals and I could not \_\_\_\_\_. My staff person is working with them, but they...as far as I...I'm recalling the first submissions. I think there have been a good percentage of them have been approved. Many in the first wave were sent back because of some problems in meeting some of the requirements for Title XX, but I think that the...since then most of them have been getting a quicker review process. I don't know if these have been submitted to Public Aid yet. Have they been submitted to Public Aid?

JOANNE MITCHELL

I don't think so. I think they are just with the Bureau at this point.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

You do not, at this point, you are not seeing the applications until after Public Aid has reviewed them.

JESSE MCDONALD

Public Aid reviews them and determines whether or not they meet the minimal requirements under the requirements of Title XX. Then they \_\_\_\_\_ to the Bureau and the Governor's office for a simultaneous review.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Do you know if...if any of the applications from the Commissioner on Delinquency Prevention have been approved?

JESSE MCDONALD

They haven't been \_\_\_\_\_ to the...to the Department of Public Aid yet.

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes, they have. I'm sorry. We made a mistake. We took them, when, last week.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. I was wondering where they were if they weren't with the BOB.

JOANNE MITCHELL

They're both at the Department of Public Aid and the Bureau of the Budget.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. O.K. How about merging with the Department of Children and Family Services as recommended by the Task Force?

JOANNE MITCHELL

Well, when the recommendation was made the Commission was a different entity than it is now. With the assumption of the Status Offenders Services Project, we are into a level of service delivery that we have not been in before, and I just hope that some consideration will be given to that.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

What you are saying is, you are not recommending a merger to the Governor.

JOANNE MITCHELL

I will bow to the wisdom of the Governor and the General Assembly. Everyone wants to think that it's his agency or her agency is unique. Mine definitely is unique. And I...I'm...we are...our Commission has some feelings about that. We have scheduled a meeting with Mr. Hasten at our next Commission meeting on September 22 and that will be something that we will definitely be discussing.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Now, you have made recommendations to him, have you not? I thought that the deadline was a week or so ago.

JOANNE MITCHELL

The deadline a week ago was to provide information on those recommendations that have already been implemented.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I see. Now you have a deadline coming up to respond on all of the recommendations, is that true?

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

And when is that deadline?

JOANNE MITCHELL

The deadline for responding on the merger and the legislation that might bring that about is the end of September.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. How about these other recommendations eliminating the Hanover Park Office in simplifying the voucher processing system?

JOANNE MITCHELL

The recommendation on the elimination of the Hanover Park Office that has...is no longer a problem of the Commission's number one because the Juvenile Officers Information Division has been transferred.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes.

JOANNE MITCHELL

As I said about the vouchering process, we initiated that procedure at the strong urging of the Department of Finance when they audited us. They said, "That's not what you're doing is not good fiscal procedure, do

JOANNE MITCHELL

this." Now the Task Force Report is saying, "What you are doing is not good fiscal procedure, stop it."

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I see. Now, maybe you've responded to this and I missed it. How about the staff of the Status Offenders Program, the employees of Department of Children and Family Services? Was this staff transferred over to your agency with the transfer of the program?

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes, they were.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

100%.

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes. Some did not come because they were in the process of resigning and returning to school, of course, but if they remained with the program, they would have been transferred over.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Any further comments, questions. Mrs. McKee representing... Representative Mugalian, anytime you want to get in on the action, Betty, just speak up. Thank you very much.

JOANNE MITCHELL

Thank you for inviting us.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Oh, one other comment before you go. Will you let us know then in your Phase II a little more about the effect of all these changes...

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes, we will.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

...on your agencies?

JOANNE MITCHELL

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Thank you all very much. Our next agency is the Dangerous Drugs Commission. It may be that when we complete this agency that we will break for just a half hour, no more, for a little relaxation and whatever. Now, am I right? Let's see, this is Mr. ...

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Kirkpatrick.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

...from the...Mr. Fitzpatrick...Kirkpatrick, Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Executive Director of the Illinois Dangerous Drugs Commission, is it your agency that employs the...that purchases services from physicians & the Task Force has recommended that you, yes, that you hire full time staff physicians to save money rather than the part time physicians?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

No and yes. No, we do not employ any physicians, but yes, the Task Force did recommend that we hire full time physicians.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

That you hire full time physicians rather than purchasing services which they regarded as more expensive.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

That's true. I think it was...well, let me say I have not discussed our response to that recommendation with the Governor's office yet, but it is my understanding and my feeling that the Task Force misunderstood our relationship between drug abuse treatment programs and the state. We do not employ part time physicians either. And I think they were operating the assumption that we paid doctors for their services, we do not. We pay a clinic or a program for a total range of services, is part of a

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

negotiated contract for which medical costs, including doctors time, is prescribed at a certain rate for so many hours.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

The reason that this particular recommendation interested a number of us is that it flies in the face of the current practice of the Department of Mental Health, which has been to purchase more physicians services and move away from their practice of hiring full time staff physicians. And I'm surprised that they didn't make some kind of recommendation of this sort in regard to the Department of Mental Health where it possibly would have been much more to the point. Well, would you proceed, please?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Yes. For whatever is in your best interest, would you like me to address the questions that we received from Mr. DeWeese?

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Sure we would.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Alright. I'll run down the responses to those and then if you have any questions or anything you'd like to have amplified. The first question was in regard to...I think there was a typo in the question, but as I read the question, it was really asking if we had received an program increase for costs in our budget, how would it have been used, because we did not receive, in fact, our approved budget request was cut. And the question appears to be aiming at two things. 1. Why didn't we say, in our Human Services Plan, that we were planning for an increase. And the answer is because we knew we weren't going to get an increase. We planned for what we had expected to be the maximum resources from all sources and allocated it accordingly. I don't think it would serve any purpose to plan for a lot of money which we don't or wouldn't have.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

\_\_\_\_\_ in terms of rate increases (unintelligible).

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. I thought that it was rate increases that you had granted.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Well, I'll get into that if that's what the question is.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

That was what question points towards.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

O.K. I've laid out on the written memorandum I've given you. We do not fund on a rate basis. We fund on a negotiated service contract and we use for guidelines for the per cost per client rate, the federal ceilings which are given there. And you can see our performance is measured against those ceilings both with the state money that we award in those service contracts and in the federal money that we are very close to those ceilings usually under, but those are our guidelines for the cost per client. We have, in some cases, there are organizations that receive funds from us. For example, who also receive funds from DCFS or the Department of Corrections for similar types of services such as residential care. And we are...we have asked the Governor's Rate Review Board to study those programs where that is true with us to see if there can be a uniformity of the amounts paid for the similar types of services. At the present time, these are the guidelines we use for the cost per client but we do not pay programs on a cost per client basis. We pay them on a total annual budget that we negotiate every year. So we do not award a rate increase per se, we use these guidelines and the costs. The problems we have encountered, and I'm sure it is true with any other social service agency, is that in medium to small programs in outlying areas of the state the costs per client that we use here are really not

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

adequate because to maintain a program where service is needed yet where there isn't a sufficient client load to keep them operating above a high level, the costs go up. We've had problems in Carbondale, Alton, and other communities downstate where that's been the case.

Do you have any questions about...about the rate structure or how we arrive at that? You can see the...how we compare on page two with the memo I've just given you, on how we compare with the rates on a national average in a study, recent study of...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Where is that?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Top of page two. Showing what the high and low average rates. I'm sorry.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I didn't seem to have the page two.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Top of page two of the memo that I gave to Mr. DeWeese for distribution. Do you need one?

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Did Mr. DeWeese give everyone a copy except the Chair?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Do you have a copy? Do you have an extra copy? So we \_\_\_\_\_ ... on page one is what we pay and then on page two you show what the national averages are for those various types of services.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I think you're going to have to interpret this for me anyway.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

O.K. Pardon me.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Could you interpret this?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Surely. What?

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Well, let's see. I'm trying to compare page one and page two.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Ok.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

It says, let's see. "The low for...

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Page two shows you the average cost per client in a national survey of drug programs across the country for the different types of service. \$16.67 for outpatient drug free, \$19.54 for outpatient methadone, \$40.59 for a day care, and \$98.05 for residential care. The average cost of a national basis. And next to that are the highs and lows encountered in that study. They range from as high as twenty-two thousand to as low as three thousand in a survey of sixty residential programs.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

How about a measure of effectiveness? Have you done any kind of study on that?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

We do a continual monitoring of client performance in all the programs. What happens to clients when they leave a program as compared to when they enter a program is a standard measure. Every program who receives any funds from the Commission is required to maintain evaluation data for our inspection and for their own use, and we in turn generate reports quarterly. In fact, we have just designed some new measures that will compare each individual program's client performance

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

with the state-wide averages for those types of programs to give us some indicators as to performance.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

In what...could you summarize, generally speaking, what these show?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Well, I think they show that if a client stays in treatment for the required length of time in an individual case, his success is very great, but the greater majority of people who leave treatment programs do so before the clinic or program feels that it is appropriate to do so. In other words, they drop out and as a result, it's difficult to follow them so that brings their success rate very low. Somewhere on the average of an outpatient program is 20 to 30% of success, however you want to measure that, is what we consider to be good and that's about what we're averaging. Our residential program, if a person stays in the required length of time which is seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day for sometimes as long as two years, will show a higher rate of success for those persons who are able to stay in that long. Unfortunatley, it does not attract the great numbers of people who need service. It can only service a limited number and only a limited number are able to come...to last a full two years of treatment. The purpose of these charts on here was just to show you that we are below or close to federal ceilings for the different types of treatment and where we would rank in comparison to the averages across the rest of the country

Questions number two and number six, I think, should be taken together, so I've combined them and one answer which is number six on page three of the memo I've just given to you, to point out that we do not use our boundaries, the regional boundaries, for service purposes. We're not like a direct service agency like Mental Health or other state

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

agencies that would directly operate institutions and say, "Anybody who is within this region would go to get service at this institution." We adopted what were the standard Mental Health regions, and used by many other state agencies as standard state regions, and had been proposed on various occasions as standard state regions but never really made uniform for purposes of dividing up the state for planning purposes and for our workload data. We considered when the HSA's came into being as to whether we should redistribute our workload to coincide with the HSA's and found that really wasn't necessary because we are so small, we do, as pointed out, have written agreements...*End of 11*

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

... \_\_\_\_\_ XX money that we're entitled to.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

From the Commission, yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

From the federal government. (unintelligible).

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Through the services that our agency bills, yes, we are. We bill our eligible funds that we submit claims to the Department of Public Aid is about a million and a quarter per quarter.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

That's a drop in the bucket then.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

And we are...we are, in fact, over billing than the amount that we originally estimated we could claim, so we are matching very easily the amount of claim that we set as our target.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

In your response to question seven you say that there are estimated

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

to be fifty-five thousand narcotic abusers and forty-two thousand poly-drug abusers in Illinois, but that the Commission's total capacity for services, five thousand eight hundred clients. What are the other sources? Are those the ones you listed here about the Veterans Administration?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

The ones I listed, yes. We estimated the number of clients in each of the VA hospitals, those funded through the Bureau, federal bureau prisons...

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

So you do referrals to those, for instance, a veteran you send to...

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

We have a program now where comin through any of our intake programs or any individual program, that they're screened for veteran benefits so they can be referred to VA hospitals for treatment if that's appropriate.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

What happens to the other ninety thousand people?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

The...not quite that many. The great majority of them are not attracted into treatment. It's not a case where all extra eighty thousand, or whatever, are lined up outside the doors waiting to get treatment. One of the big problems is attracting the treatment. Some narcotic abusers simply don't want them.. There is a greater demand than we have capability for, as you'll see from the utilization data, for residential treatment which is the most expensive kind. And we feel that a new effort...we just completed a quarterly study of our client characteristics and we feel that a new effort needs to be made to reach black youth between...before they reach age twenty-five because, as our client

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

characteristics are shown for this last quarter, the drug programs are predominately white up until age twenty-five when suddenly there's a big influx and a change the other way from white to black which means that we aren't reaching black kids when they're still at the age of first drug use. We're getting them much later and that means that we need to tailor the attractiveness of our programs or start some new program initiatives aimed at that age group.

REPRESENATIVE CATANIA

I haven't been aware of out wage programs in my legislative district, and it sounds as if you are barely keeping up with the hard-core of the demands which means that you can't do (unintelligible).

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Unfortunately that is one of the problems. Usually we \_\_\_\_\_ and catch up with the...with the hard-core demand and trying to squeeze some money loose for the development of new initiatives or outreach to target populations that need it.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Where can you squeeze money loose?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Well, we have a...one of the sources of our funds is from National and City Drug Abuse, Section 409 funds, which over the past few years have been eaten up every year in the continuation of existing programs, so the Commission, last year, established a three year life for those programs as developmental, to development, and broke it out into 40% of that money to be used for the development of new treatment programs in urban areas. 30% for new treatment programs in rural areas and 30% for prevention type programs throughout the state with a three year life which means that in another year and a half those programs

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

which had used up their three years and either have been moved into another funding source, and we intend to ask for support for the good programs. That money will be freed up to develop some new initiatives. Basically, 409 money is our area to develop new programs.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

The Task Force proposed that you reduce a number of field inspections conducted by the Regional Operations Division from four times per year to two times per year and relocate the Chicago office since the size of the offices and rental costs appear excessive. How do you respond to that?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

O.K. To the first one...

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

And could any of the money that we saved be put into things like outrage programs, although that's probably an insignificant amount of money.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

It is and it isn't. Since the time...let me address the office one first. Since the time that report or the visit was made to our facilities, I'm sure you are aware Chicago office space rental jumped as much as 30% and it's strictly a sellers market right now. We renegotiated our existing lease at a very low rate and so we are still there. We are planning, assuming that there is a new state office building in three years, to move into it. We've submitted our request for space, etc., so that's really where that one...that one lies. Also, the moving costs are very under estimated, I believe, by that Task Force, who said it would cost us \$3,000. It cost us \$8,000 to move the last time and the costs have gone up about 15% since then,

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

so I'm guessing it will cost \$10,000 to move for it to save \$3,000 in rent. I don't think that even between now and the time we would possibly move into the State Office Building would make any sense.

As far as reducing the number of visits goes, we had partially adopted that recommendation, and we have developed a check list for reviews for use by anybody that goes to one of our programs from our staff, but the federal government requires for each one of the programs we fund with federal money, that they be visited four times a year and evaluated in this specific format, so we have to do that. Frankly, many of the programs require more than four visits a year to keep their record keeping and client accountability up to par, so any time that we save, which we can by using a check list review, we will immediately turn to upping the number of visits to other programs.

I think our success can be measured in a lot of ways by having tight monitoring of our programs. We do not have in Chicago, like they do in New York, and Los Angles, and other places with a lot of methadone programs, a significant problem with methadone diversion, for example. And one of the reasons why is that because we, very frequently and intensively, audit and inspect all the methadone programs for the security of the drugs and for any possible diversion by staff or clients of that drug on to the street.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Do you have somebody who has time to constantly look for sources of federal funding? Are you aware of all the possibilities of somebody who has that?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

The woman sitting next to me, Linda Haragon, I should introduce to you as the new head of our Planning and Program Development Division,

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

and one of the things we talked about when she came on board was, because of her extensive background in HEW programs, the possibilities of tapping then even more sources of funds. Most of our programs are involved, through our help, or on their own, with either CETA money, other kinds of programs that can provide staff resources. We received a special grant to place vocational counselors in several of our programs at a high intensity employment initiative because that's the final stage in almost every treatment plan is to become gainfully, productively, and hopefully, and meaningfully employed, but in today's market a former drug abuser or drug addict is the last person to have any opportunity.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

So you say you have a grant to do that?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Yes, we have.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Is that working now or are you...

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

It's in place right now. It just has started to hire the counselors and it runs for the first year period to evaluate the performance of whether we were successful in getting those people jobs, if we are, we can expand it.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

I'd like to see a current report, you know, whatever is available on how that program is going.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

O.K.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

I also wanted to ask about the thirty member Advisory Council.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Which legislators are currently on that council, and when did it last meet, and when is it going to meet again?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

O.K. It meets in the month of September, it meets quarterly, so three months...September minus three months, August, July, June is when it met last. The Chairman of the Advisory Council is Representative Getty who has been Chairman of the Council since it's inception. This is his third term, it's a one year term. Also on Senator Davidson, Senator Netsch are on...from the Senate side. From the House, let's see, we had switches, we have Representative Leroy Van Duyne, we have the new appointment. Let me see if I can remember it. I'm sorry if it doesn't come to the tip of my tongue, but they have changed since the last Advisory Council meeting and I don't have the last appointments.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

How many legislators are there all together?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Eight. There are eight, four from each House, two from each party of each House appointed by the majority and minority leader of each House.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

There are supposed to be eight. So Leroy Van Duyne and Michael Getty are the two House Democrats, but we don't know who the two House Republicans.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

Maybe it's (unintelligible).

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Well, I thought I was appointed a while back but it wasn't to this, it was to some other Dangerous Drugs Advisory Committee and it never met. And that's why I asked.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

No. You're not one of the designated legislators.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

No, not now but a couple of years ago, and we used to call, nobody ever had a meeting date and it was very confusing, but this one does meet accordingly.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Yes, it does.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Do you know what date it's meeting in September?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

I believe it's...yes, I have my calendar.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

Thirteenth.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Thirteenth. Thirteenth. It's a dinner meeting in Chicago and they will be meeting at...gathering in Chicago and then going to the Lake Villa facility of Gateway House for dinner and further...then meeting. We alternate between Springfield and Chicago for the meetings.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Ok. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I was quite disturbed when you mentioned that the youth part of your

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

program was practically white. I want to commend you for admitting something that we, who live in a black community, have been accusing the drug program of being all the time. What steps are being taken to make black community organizations aware of your program and how they can involve black youth who they may feel will qualify?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Well, we meet every quarter, also, with all the program directors of all our community programs, and one of the areas that we have been working with them in is the outreach point. We have some very good ones, I don't want to leave the impression that there are no programs out there, there are, it's just that, as I pointed out, they're not having any success in recruiting black young people. We started one initiative with the Furman Youth Center to do outreach work among black youth but that's only a first start. What it means is that, for the next...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Have you contacted any black organizations?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

We work with almost every community organization.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

No. I say, have you contacted...can you name me one black organization you've contacted?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

West Side Association for Community Action, West Side Organization, Woodlawn Organization. I don't...is that the kind of groups...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Well, those are a few.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

But there are others which...

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Roselawn.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

You still haven't hit one in my district yet.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Which one are you...which one are you after me to hit and I'll hit it.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I don't know what that means but we don't have that much of a problem or not, but how would a community organization contact you to find someone who could come out and tell them what was available if they wished to know?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Call us anytime. We have...our field staff routinely works in any part of either the city or any community in the state...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Whom should one call and what phone number?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Why don't you call me at 822-9860 and I will see that whoever calls, gets taken care of.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Alright. And your full name?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Thomas B. Kirkpatrick, Jr.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

Benedict?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

No, Benard. Sorry, don't let that out if...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

If you're not asking, is it because many communities in the black community are not aware of what programs are available and they only hear of one or two programs which they don't think is desirable, and so they don't seek any further. And let me ask you this, do you have any contacts with the community mental health centers throughout the city?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Yes. Our programs are required to have a linkup with community mental health center resources or the equivalent, so that because there's a lot of interplay between persons with mental health problems, persons with drug abuse problems or vice versa. So they are required to have a written agreement with those centers so the right person gets to the right place for service. Some mental health...some CMHC's operate a drug abuse program that we fund and license. Is that what you mean or do you mean some further involvement, or...is a logical place to start in a community would be the CMHC \_\_\_\_\_?

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Yes. That's what I'm trying to...trying to find out. Do you know whether you have any contact with the Chalamavalon Mental Health Center?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Do you know what the rough idea of the word is, the street?

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

79th Street.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

I'm sure we do because we have...we're active in that area.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I haven't heard of any. (unintelligible) the board there.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Well, I could find out for you. O.K. Well, let me find out what their involvement is, but I'm sure that that community mental health center has a work relationship with one of our programs.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Yes. I just...because I hadn't really heard about it, that doesn't mean that it doesn't exist. That's what I was asking.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

O.K. Well, I will find out which one if you are interested.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Yes. Well, nobody jumped on me about getting some funds. I didn't think you were in touch with them...

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

O.K.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

...because practically every agency in my district that's trying to get some kind of state fund jumps on me...

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Of course.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

...and they never jumped on me about your agency, so I have to assume that they don't know about you.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I'm looking at your identification of issues and directions in your Phase I Book and it's most interesting to read, and my concern is that any development of a strategy, it appears to me, is going to require the expenditure of additional funds. And you, very tactfully, don't indicate that in this plan but it seems to me that Representative Catania's question regarding getting every federal dollar possible was certainly

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

a...a good question, and I'd like to offer some advice too. I think you should resist any efforts to leave staff vacancies, to go along with staff vacancies or to layoff any of your people. I think that you should press for a supplemental appropriation. I just...if you're doing a good job, and I'm certainly not in a position to know this, but you certainly have identified a series of issues that demand attention. And I just wonder how you can do this if you are willing to accept this collective bargaining agreement and not insist on a supplemental appropriation.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

I don't know how successful that would be considering the appropriation that I did get approved was cut. When the \_\_\_\_\_ of the legislature...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. I notice that now...

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

How.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I'd like to discuss with you the documents that the House Democratic Staff has developed in regard to affirmative action. Somehow or another your agency, it seems, did not submit any data at all.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

I think that's incorrect. We did not use the ISL form but we submitted a very extensive Affirmative Action Plan of many pages that go with it. I'm...I was hoping you were asking that question because I think we have one of the best records of any...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. This...well, that...that may be but in terms of providing workable information for us...

THOAMS KIRKPATRICK

Well, we, at the time, we submitted that. The Staff accepted our... the Appropriations Staff accepted our Affirmative Action Plan in lieu of the ISL form, but if you would like it displayed in that way rather than the lengthly plan...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

You...you are one of the agencies that did not comply and most agencies did provide this information. I see that you did provide your Affirmative Action Plan for us.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

It was an understanding that that was acceptable instead of the ISL. If that is important, we'll be glad to do it.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. Well, it...it doesn't help me at all because if we would stack up the Affirmative Action Plans...

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

O.K. Well, I have some summary data that I just put together while I was listening to you ask similar questions from other agencies.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Very good, I'm listening.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Alright. I'm very proud of it. If I can read it, I have new contact lenses. O.K. Of the total staff, 43% is male, 57% is female. Of the total staff, 37% is black, 12% is other, 51% is white.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

(unintelligible) slow down.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

O.K. Of the total staff, 36% black, 12% other, 51% white. Other includes Asian, American, Latino, American Indian, and others. Of the

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

total staff...that was of the total staff. In the salary range of \$16,000 to \$20,000, the professional range, 43% are male, 57% female.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Now, which range is this?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

\$16,000 to \$20,000 a year.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

O.K.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

That's called our professional salary range.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Then how about above that?

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

I'll get to that in a second. The black is 39%, white is 61% of that professional range. Above that, which is the over \$20,000 category, we have 65% male, 35% female, 30% black, 70% white. Now, I realize that that shows a problem that everyone has which is you go high...the higher you go, the more the discriminatory patterns appear but I think that shows you a very good picture of trying to...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

It's a lot better than almost any state agency that I could name except for the Commission on Human Relations.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Which has a pretty good...had better have a good record.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Because so many these agencies demonstrate a, you know, .1% number of women making more than \$20,000 a year and a .2 minority making more than \$20,000 a year, and some very large agencies have no women and

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

no minorities making \$15,000 a year, or I shouldn't say large agencies, they have very small percents but there are agencies that show no women or minorities. So, I hope that you will offer us this information next year then because it...it would offer a...a ray of light in what is an otherwise very black, excuse the expression...

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK

Otherwise very white picture, right?

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

A very white picture. Any other questions or comments, I think we're kind of wearing down here and we should adjourn for exactly half hour. We have three very interesting and important agencies to consider when we come back, GOHMD, Aging and Mental Health. Thank you, Sir and Lady. WENT ON BREAK.

Oh, let's see, this is David Monson who is the Acting Director of the Department...here, I better talk into the mike. Mr. David Monson, the Acting Director of the Illinois Department on Aging. We're very happy to have you with us, Sir, and we'll appreciate hearing your remarks.

DAVID MONSON

I apologize for not having a written statement. I received the document Friday, but I will go through the information as stated here and respond to the questions. I hope I will be able to respond to all of the questions. If I can't, I'll get back to whoever and for whatever.

The Department on Aging budget has tripled in size in the last four years. The Human Services Plan, Phase I, projected FY-79 expenditures in the amount of \$35,997,000. The actual appropriations,

DAVID MONSON

however, were \$34,000,000. Staffing has increased also. Ninety-four positions were requested in total for FY-79 compared to thirty-four with which it began in FY-74. That's accurate but it's not complete.

In 1974 the General Assembly anticipated the workload for the new Department at seventy-six positions. Out of that seventy-six positions, they did only transfer and fill thirty-four before the staffing level was frozen. The Department, to this date, has only sixty-nine employees. The level the state-supported funds is stated at 10% or \$4.5 million and a preponderance of this amount represents state matching for federal programs. That again, is accurate but not yet complete. The \$4.5 million also includes \$3,000,000 which is Title XX reimbursable. The Illinois Department on Aging is the only state department that has received it's full 75% reimbursed Title XX amount. So actually, the state is actually putting up \$1.5 million and is, in fact, \$100,000 below it's minimum level just to hold on to it's federal funds that now exist.

The largest program in the Department is the Title VII Program. That's of the Older Americans Act, that's a nutrition program which is \$13.7 million which provides low cost meals through fourty-seven local programs that more than four hundred sites in the state, it's actually four hundred and twenty-five sites.

There are services to all one hundred and two counties in Illinois. Social Services account for most of the remaining expenditures which is \$17.6 million. The major initiative for FY-78 was the development of the Comprehensive Alternative Care Pilot Programs, resulting in the establishment of those being in Evanston, Alton, and Springfield. Through the General Assembly of this year we have received the approval to increase that to fourteen, and that's planned and in the stages taking place right now. The second priority in the state is the

DAVID MONSON

expansion of the Adult Day Care Services to the extent that's possible through Title XX resources.

The Governor's Cost Control Task Force focused on problems relating to the organizational structure of the Department and recommended an internal reorganization according to a specific plan. The Department indicates, in the Human Services Plan, Phase I, 77 through 79, that it completed a major reorganization last year, but it's new structure does not subscribe completely to the Task Force recommendation, and that's true and I'll respond to that.

First, we had a complaint that there were no unemployed seniors, or seniors on the Task Force itself, because some of their recommendations were somewhat illogical we felt. First, we have already completed the inventory control savings that they suggested. Second, was the \$108,000, if I remember the number to be correct, that they said we could take - federal money, put it into interest bearing accounts, and take that money and put it back into the system for programs. That's not accurate, we can't do that. If we put the money in interest bearing accounts, it goes right back to the federal government and does not go into our program. So what we do is, we shift the money through to the area agencies. They can put it into interest bearing accounts and they do so, and by doing that, they can put the interest back into the programs, we can not.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Now, are...are you doing that?

DAVID MONSON

We are doing that.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes.

DAVID MONSON

Right. So, but they said we could get an additional \$108,000.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

They wanted you to get it rather than the local agencies.

DAVID MONSON

Right. Right, and we can't do it. They also suggested that the Employment Division be eliminated and that the Field Services Division take over that...that...that program. First, we're on a cost allocation basis and the federal government specifies that if we have a particular program, that the people working in that program must be paid out of that program. The elimination of that Division is what we think is illogical. The Task Force already stated that the Field Division is overworked and should be increased tremendously. That would just be an additional burden on that Division and a loss of federal dollars.

They also suggested that we pool the Field staff in Springfield for the entire state, which means taking the people out of Chicago and putting them in Springfield to work with the Chicago area agencies. In other words, they would be traveling back and forth daily. We also think that's illogical.

They eliminated the position of deputy director, which is the position that I held, and I speak out very much that that was a mistake for a number of specific reasons. One is that Director Oblinger is a good example of a very active director, spent roughly two days in the office and logged over fifty thousand miles. And that means there has to be someone there that has the power and direction of the director. It's my understanding that the Task Force felt that we had an assistant director by statute, but we do not. That were one of the few departments that doesn't have an assistant by statute and they should have.

They also suggested that the internal auditor position be eliminated

DAVID MONSON

and it was a vacant position to be filled. We would go along with that position. General Services said that they would act as our internal auditor.

They also suggested that the auditing process be expanded with a number of new employees. We agree with that and that's being done at the present time.

They suggested in the reorganization that the data processing, the auditing of public information and the special assistant all be directly supervised by the director of the department. That would put more people being supervised by the director than by the other two bureaus. With the absence of the director, and many times, that we also think is illogical.

And one of the most critical issues, I believe, is the elimination of the evaluation section. They suggested that that could be accomplished by the planning section, which I disagree with because in...in my past, I have found that the people that plan the programs are hesitant to say that they are not working or need to be changed, and that should be a separate section. And I think that that recommendation was counter-productive. I might, also, add that most of the positions that they suggested to be eliminated were women and minorities, which also bothered us a little bit.

The affirmative action data, that I received, I tried to pinpoint its accuracy by the...by the forms. And the only thing I could come up with; first, our turnover is less than 3% a year. We have had two people transfer and one retire, and I cannot anticipate or understand how some of these figures came about. The one thing that I...that I think is taking place is that by putting people into new positions at

DAVID MONSON

lower salary ranges, the percentages would move on the same parallel and we would reduce some of the women and minorities in high paying positions. That's, I guess, is logical because our turnover rate is very small and the people that we have are still there and they...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Some people are having salary reductions?

DAVID MONSON

No. It's just where we have three people making \$15,000 and we bring in two additional at \$10,000, it lowers the range of all the women.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

(unintelligible).

DAVID MONSON

Yes, or the minorities or whatever.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

(unintelligible). Did you say we have...you now have or will have fewer women and minorities at higher paying positions?

DAVID MONSON

No.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

O.K. Do you know, with a small department like this, to go from 13.2 females, at above \$20,000, to 10.3; and then you couple that in the next lower category, over \$15,000, to go from 14.7 to 11.5 is really a substantial number in terms of the number of employees in the department.

DAVID MONSON

Yes.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

You're bringing (unintelligible).

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

We welcome Representative Mugalian as well as Representative Anne Willer.

DAVID MONSON

I'm only...I'm trying to...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Are you substituting for Betty McKee?

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Yes, right. I'd like to testify.

DAVID MONSON

The...

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

I don't really understand that.

DAVID MONSON

I don't either and that's...I'm trying to...to focus in on some reason because our staff has such a low turnover rate and those positions, the turnover has been in positions that are relatively low with two exceptions, which is male and female, at between the \$15,000 and \$20,000 bracket; but the other people are the same and have been receiving salary increases so I don't know how those figures came about. I don't know how the reduction would take place. What I'm saying is, I don't understand it.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. I think that's something that possibly you could check....

DAVID MONSON

Yes. I...they are doing that now.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

...for us to interpret because we... we recognize in dealing with statistics like this that they do require interpretation. And this is

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

one of the reasons that...that we're raising them at a time like this when you would have a chance to respond and explain what the figures mean.

DAVID MONSON

I will do that. If you would like, I will go through the questions that I received.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Very good.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

Hope so.

DAVID MONSON

One was: Where will the new Comp Care Centers be located? And through the General Assembly, those were approved to go in one in each one of the area agencies with two in Chicago. And how does the Department determine these locations? We look at the highly populated areas, where seniors exist, then we also take the recommendation of the Area Agency. We look at the vendor and we try and put those three things together. Will the Department establish priorities for the location of those centers and areas where the greatest population in need is? Yes. The Comprehensive Alternative Care Center initiative has been evaluated under a special contract with research associates in St. Louis. That's true. The draft came in Thursday afternoon and is being reviewed right now by the evaluation section. The Committee can obtain a copy when we get the final copy of that report.

In question number three are the Comprehensive Alternative Care Centers to be administered through area agencies. If at all possible, and in the future we would like all programs to go through area agencies. We have an administrative agreement with the area agencies in dealing

DAVID MONSON

with the Comp Care programs. The problem with this program, like many others; including the Title 7, Nutrition Program, is there is no state administrative funds available. The Comp Care Program, we have no administrative funds within the area agencies, so as soon as all the area agencies are able to come up with administrative funds or we can come up with the administrative funds for the area agencies, I would guess that most would be reluctant to take on Title XX programs. However, we do have some that are willingly to take on those programs and we're trying to work with them and the other area agencies to expand their involvement in the future.

House Bill 2691 was passed by the General Assembly and the Governor is expected to sign it. The primary jurisdiction in the program is the Department of Public Aid. Our position was that we felt most programs for seniors should be in the Department on Aging. We felt that seniors did not want to be connected with the welfare image of 2691. We understand that the intent of 2691 was drafted in such a way that it cannot be changed, that it must go to the Department of Public Aid. We have met with them, we are meeting with them to involve ourselves and the Aging network into that system. To what extent that will take place, we're not sure. We are coordinating some services with them towards 2691 being signed.

The Department on Aging intended to implement a new funding formula for its thirteen area agencies in FY-79. What is one of the details of the system? The federal government released 5.6½ or 7 million dollars. That is for Title III services. The Planning Consortium and the Department jointly agreed, last week, that this money would be released on a three year basis with 1.9 being released each year. Hopefully, at the end of the three year basis services will be to

DAVID MONSON

that level so that there will not have to be a cutback in using this carry-over money.

The Phase I shows a delineation of substate resources according to regional boundaries. Basically, in that question, we do meet the boundaries for most of our programs. The Title VII Program does go across the boundaries in two parts of the state and we're trying to correct that now. But for gathering data or other information, we should have no problem in meeting Phase I.

The Department did receive 120 of the \$240,000 for the RSVP, and he vetoed the \$120,000 to get to that point. In working with RSVP and coming up with services under Title XX, they have stated to us that they do not want this money to be considered Title XX reimbursable because they're using it for a match to action programs and the \$120,000 is sufficient for them to match their programs. So they say that they do not want this to be connected with Title XX whatsoever. We're working with them right now on administrative procedures on handling the \$120,000.

Has the Ombudsman Program conducted an evaluation of its ...of itself? The complaints of one thousand thirteen for FY-79; and what are some of the complaints the Department has responded to this year? The major complaint that they have received is that, they feel, the people in the nursing homes, feel that the nursing homes have inadequate staff to meet their needs. 72% of the people have responded to that. The second complaint; the second largest complaint, which was surprising to me, was offensive odors. From that point down, it breaks into numerous categories of not being walked; nonnutrition meals; not enough legal services; some abuse, abuse was much lower than I had thought, a variety of those categories and I would be glad to provide

DAVID MONSON

those categories and the findings to you if you wish.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Very Good.

DAVID MONSON

The introduction of House Bill 3413, and the requirement of reporting of any neglect, and an agency that would investigate that department: two years ago, I believe, there was a bill suggested to do the same thing and we were very much in favor of it. Again, we would be very much in favor of an investigating agency to look into that. The Department would definitely support this legislation with hopes that there would not be a tax increase that would hurt those seniors.

The director of the City of Chicago, and number 10, Mayor's office for senior citizens and handicapped had registered complaints about the Department on Aging, with Region 5 office of HEW: complaints addressed problems of communication, cooperation with state officials. I think what has happened there was that you had two extremely professional, competent people with Mr. Ahrens and Mrs. Oblinger. Mrs. Oblinger looking at the entire state, and the seniors, and the Department on Aging, and the Governor. Mr. Ahrens looking at Chicago, the seniors, his office, and the Mayor; and I think they both were working for seniors but in different avenues. I think the Planning Consortium, which we put together, will take care of most of those disagreements.

The Planning Consortium is made up of the Area Agencies Association, the Title VII Association, and whatever people they feel have any additional information to bring into the Department for it's planning cycle. They meet monthly, that started, the first meeting was on the 23rd. And we go through every issue from the federal level right down to the local

DAVID MONSON

issues and take those; and it's basically a unit of disagreement and organization or sophisticated arguements to reach a common goal. I think that the open communication alone will probably take care of question number ten. I do think that it's important that the Mayor's office send someone to the Planning Consortium that has the ability to respond and set policy. And I've talked to Bob Ahrens about this, and he feels that that can be worked out.

In question 11, the impact with the recent AFSCME Settlement regarding the additional pay increases is very much going to hurt the Department on Aging. Our fiscal year, federal fiscal year, runs through September, and we will lose \$17,000 out of that area and \$43,000 out of FY-79 which means the increases in our staff for this year will be cut back some five or six positions, so it will definitely hurt a small agency like us.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

How many?

DAVID MONSON

It's going to cost us \$60,000, so it could cut back and we're looking at priorities and positions right now.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Have you considered a supplemental appropriation?

DAVID MONSON

Yes. And we have an additional Older Americans Act funding source coming into the state which may allow \$230,000 for state administration; and if that's passed in the next couple of months, we understand it might be, then that would take care of some of that need and we hope to come in with that additional information for a supplemental.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Representative Willer.

REPRESENTATIVE ANNE WILLER

Now, you said it's going to cost you \$60,000...

DAVID MONSON

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

...but you may get \$240,000.

DAVID MONSON

From the federal government, right.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

Why do you say it may take care of some of your loss? It would more than take care of your loss.

DAVID MONSON

Well, I have not seen the additional requirements with the federal dollars which may indicate that they're not gearing that money for the specific need indicated. So they may specify a certain program. O.K. Those are the questions.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

O.K. I'm particularly interested in this RSVP Program. You indicated that the Governor had reduced the amount appropriated by the General Assembly by half, so that now there's a \$120,000 rather than \$240,000. How will this affect this particular program?

DAVID MONSON

According to the RSVP officials that we met with, they were going in for the \$240,000 which was over the amount that they actually needed for a match of their programs. They have indicated to us that it's not going to affect them, that they will still come up to the minimum requirement of the match. Now, that's the information that I have. I'm not sure if...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Well, that's great if you can cut \$120,000 out of a program and not have a program suffer somewhere along the line.

DAVID MONSON

I was not that involved with the RSVP budget so the information that I'm passing on is just the information that I received from our meeting with them last week. But they indicated that they would have no problem in using this as their matching getting the dollars that they anticipated.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

What kind of match is it, federal?

DAVID MONSON

Right. It's a match to their action programs.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

(unintelligible).

DAVID MONSON

No.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

My...pardon me. Might the \$240,000 you're talking about cover part of this? You said that you didn't know all the things the \$240,000 that we might get would be earmarked. Might it make up some of this?

DAVID MONSON

Now, there...there are two specific programs, air programs or action programs which could not be used by our Department.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

There was some interest in the last session in a special legislative committee, or group of some kind, that would cut across Committee lines and would relate to problems of aging. I wondered what the Department's

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

interest in this kind of legislation was at the present time.

DAVID MONSON

Well, we're very much interested in expanding the role of involvement into the field of aging. We would hope that the Illinois Council would be maintained as an important part of that role. We would, also, hope that seniors have the majority vote in that role, and the members of the General Assembly would be the members that are also members of the Council. The reason for that is that they are totally informed and go through the actual budget process to speak out sessions and all the information with us which gives them an additional information.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

How often has that Council met in the last year?

DAVID MONSON

They've been very active in the last year. I would say they've met five times at least.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Five times.

DAVID MONSON

And I would say, at least monthly, their committees have been meeting now. Mrs. Oblinger, point-blank, told them that they were either going to be involved or they weren't going to be in existence.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. Have you...you a picture of what particular areas in the state represent areas of greatest need? I'm sure you've looked at census information, this kind of information, to determine where the need is the greatest, not only in terms of numbers of aging citizens, but also, in terms of...of financial resources available for them.

DAVID MONSON

I think the...the needs are state-wide. The needs vary from crime to transportation, to abuse, and they vary in the area and location. Transportation would be the most significant need in the southern part of the state. Anticrime programs in Chicago and East St. Louis area. There are certain ethnic areas where tremendous outreach programs are necessary and are being moved upon where non-English groups are reluctant to get into federal programs.

There is a tremendous need for the expansion of the nutrition programs in certain areas of the state, and to include non...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

What areas are...are those where the nutrition centers need to expand, would you say?

DAVID MONSON

I think Chicago has a... has a great need to expand their services. And there are areas around the southern part of the state where the transportation problem is so significant that the nutrition programs have been held back. And I think if we could eliminate the transportation problem, then possibly we could move ahead with some those nutrition programs.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Representative Catania and then Representative Willer.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

What does the Department have in mind to improve nutrition outreach and untrition programs in Chicago?

DAVID MONSON

Well, the home delivered meals, we anticipate \$100,000,000 being released for home delivered meals this year. That will have a significant

DAVID MONSON

increase on the number of people that cannot get out to nutrition sites. We're hoping and working with Mr. Ahrens so that a number of non-English speaking and Oriental sites be opened up. And one of the problems there is bidding, that when there is a bid request sent out, that those sites come in very high. We're trying to work it out so that sites be specifically named in the bidding process to give those Oriental agencies an opportunity. That should help those programs and it should increase the number of sites.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

When do you expect that the \$109 ought to be released?

DAVID MONSON

We're hoping in the next two months.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

And should people just call the Chicago office. I mean, what number should they call to find out about getting those home delivered meals?

DAVID MONSON

The Mayor's office in Chicago.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

The Mayor's office for senior citizens. That's a highly political name and I object to putting it in my news letter.

DAVID MONSON

Well, that was part of Mrs. Oblinger's problem was that she...her position was that the Department on Aging should be more visible in the Chicago area; and by doing that, there would be an increased amount of funds going into all programs including Chicago. That's one of areas where Mr. Ahrens and Mrs. Oblinger met with lightning streaks.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

So you don't foresee any change in that? I still have to advertise

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

the Mayor's office in my news letter. Paid for by the tax payers of the State of Illinois.

DAVID MONSON

Well, our area...the role of area agencies, through the Department on Aging, will be expanding.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

In Chicago?

DAVID MONSON

Right, and all over the state. So it would be important to seniors that that number be in there.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

This must be so distasteful to a loyal Republican like you, Representative. Representative Willer.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

I don't know if you could address yourself to this but a constituent came in last week and said to me, "I really don't expect you to do anything about this. I just want you to know how furious I am with the State of Illinois." Whether he had just received a call from a nursing home in Oaklawn. It was the fourth one he said he had received in about six months, to get his mother-in-law moved. They were closed down by the state, like, you know, that was it. Closed down or being closed down by the state and get your mother, come and get your mother-in-law. Now she is not on Public Aid, they are paying her way, and I'm hard put to understand how he could have come across four bad nursing homes in about six months time, but evidently he did. And what... if this happens frequently, and I don't even know if it does, what happens to the elderly people in these nursing homes, especially the ones who are on Public Aid and perhaps don't have anybody close to them. Do we have

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

many nursing homes being closed down like this?

DAVID MONSON

Well, we have a few. Most, and you have to look at the statistics 78% of the people in sheltered care facilities right now, who are sixteen and over, don't belong there. And 23%, close to 24% of those people in long-term facilities don't belong there, in Illinois. One of the problems is that they're not aware of alternative programs such as: Day Care, Comp Care. With the increased visibility of these programs, maybe that type person will be taken care of if they fall within that category. If they don't, we have put out a book, which all of you received, that lists the nursing homes in the state and the services that they provide. And hopefully that's one of the tools that they can use to go and get the nursing home that they need in that area. The problem is that there are a number of nursing homes that are closing down. Another problem is that there are a number that should be closed down. There are good nursing homes, it's just there are long lists of people waiting to get in.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

Well, he may not have been giving us the story straight. I don't know. He said that each time he was told...they were told to get his mother-in-law, it was because the state had closed the facility down. And I find this hard to believe that that four and six months and he's paying or paying is not a Public Aid facility. I don't...and he said they were very happy with the nursing homes. So I was just wondering if you...if you were aware of a lot of closing of nursing homes like that, that seniors were being sort of thrown out in the streets.

DAVID MONSON

No. In fact, that's the first complaint that I've had on it recently.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

It's the first complaint I've had too and I was baffled by it. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

It would be interesting to discover, from him, the names and locations of these nursing homes and then one could follow-up and find out what the story was.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

He didn't give them to me. I wasn't in the office when he came in the first time.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Let's...let's go back to your funding formula. Could you provide for us just what the breakdown is by your area agencies? I believe you indicated that this is in the process of being worked out so that we could know the specific allocations in the number of dollars for each one of these thirteen agencies.

DAVID MONSON

The additional 5.7 federal dollars that are coming in will be allocated on a \$1.9 million a year. That's distributed by population just like all of our other programs.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

O.K. Now, regarding your Comprehensive Alternative Care Centers, I didn't understand some of the statements you made. Were you...you saying, when you indicated that the area agencies didn't have the dollars to administer these centers that, that is the...the only problem? What is the position of the Department in regard to the administration of these centers? Would you favor the area agencies administering them?

DAVID MONSON

I think the Department would favor the area agencies administering

DAVID MONSON

the programs if they would assign staff members to work on that point. Some area agencies are reluctant to assign staff members to work on Title XX programs because they are hard hit like everyone else. They don't have staff and they will not release staff to work on Title XX programs.

The other point is that, most of the services; in fact, all the services that I'm aware of, that go to the area agencies using federal funds is a cost allocated program where they are audited to make sure that if they have somebody under a Title III, or V, or VII receiving funds and salary under those programs, that they cannot work in another program such as Title XX. So our problem is to get administrative funds to the area agencies.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

If that occurred, you would favor them having the area agencies administer these...these centers.

DAVID MONSON

Well, it would be easier if we could run all services through area agencies. It would be more logical for the seniors to have a single contact point rather than two or three.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

There seems to be so much duplication in governmental services that we offer to citizens generally. It seems wise to avoid it when one could. I don't know if you've ever been present at a...a meeting where Representative Geo-Karis, who resides in Zion, has discussed her view on the regions. The office of her region is located, I believe, in Kankakee.

DAVID MONSON

O.K. I will be glad to address that.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

And so, I was thinking... ...part of the region was being entirely ignored.

DAVID MONSON

Yes. That should not happen.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

And I wondered how you located these centers and how you responded to these kind of problems.

DAVID MONSON

If we had a choice in locating those centers, they would have been located differently than they are. The federal government, in most cases, located these centers. Two years ago, we mandated in the Area Agency Plan for FY-79, that they provide us with a plan that will centrally locate the area agency office based on the miles from the boarder to the location and the elderly population. So this year those offices should be centrally located into the aging population and into an area where it's reasonable for all areas within that area agency to drive.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Where is the one for the Kankakee, Lake County area going to be located? Do you know that?

DAVID MONSON

Those very plans have just come in. I'm not aware.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I see. I see.

DAVID MONSON

At the same time, we're discussing DuPage County which is also requesting that it perhaps be their own area agency, so we have to take

DAVID MONSON

that into consideration as well.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. I wonder if you could provide, at a later date, some additional information for me on this Retarded Senior Volunteer Program on just what the impact of this cut of \$120,000 has been. Are there any other questions or comments? Representative Mugalian.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

I assume that there's been no final decision made on the DuPage County endeavor to have it's own region.

DAVID MONSON

They have not formally requested that yet.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

I'm sorry. I had to leave when you first starting answering questions, but in your opening remarks, I think you said that, "Currently, the Department's funding is \$100,000 below the minimum to qualify for federal funds." Did I understand that correctly?

DAVID MONSON

It's below, \$100,000 below the federal funds that they now have on hand. We're actually not matching the federal funds that we have received, by \$100,000.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

So, does that mean we're going to have to return it, or what happens?

DAVID MONSON

I hope not. I have not heard anything yet.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Well, does it mean that you're going to need a supplementary

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

appropriation of \$100,000 to match the federal funds?

DAVID MONSON

If they require that, we'll come in for a supplemental.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

How soon will you know that?

DAVID MONSON

In the next two months.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

If we appropriated more money would you then qualify for more federal money?

DAVID MONSON

That's right.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

And do you make that very clear when you come to the Appropriations Committee?

DAVID MONSON

We certainly do.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

And they in their wisdom decide not to give you quite as much money as you might need to qualify for more federal dollars.

DAVID MONSON

It's...it's difficult to respond to that with the Bureau of the Budget also.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

I think...I think he's gone.

DAVID MONSON

Our point too...point that Representative Gaines made this morning.

DAVID MONSON

The BOB did request that our budget be reduced significantly over what we went in with. And Mrs. Oblinger just stated, point-blank, that she would not except that, and went in, and argued it with the Governor, and won. So that's the only alternative if you have a director that will do that.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Yes. O.K. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Representative Catania, interestingly enough, however, the legislature appropriated more money in both operations and grants that...oh no, wait a minute. That shows a plus but it really is a difference. In grants it shows additional funds and in operations it actually appears to be just \$5,000 less than was requested. So, it looks to me as if their quarrel is more likely to be with the Bureau of the Budget than with the Illinois General Assembly in all fairness to that august party.

DAVID MONSON

That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I...I did want to mention, too, because both you and Representative Gaines had not returned it at that point, that the AFSCME agreement is going to cost them \$60,000 which is a considerable amount of money for an agency of this size, and so their problem is going to be whether they are going to cut services, or whether they are going to press for a supplemental appropriation, or hope that there is additional federal money coming to them.

DAVID MONSON

Yes ma'am.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Thank you very much and...oh, one more. Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I just wanted to make an inquiry. I'm sorry I'm late getting back from lunch. Does your agency find that the Bureau of the Budget, well, I guess you might say unsympathetic from a programmatical point of view, as differentiated from a strictly fiscal point of view, in cutting your budget? I mean, would they...do they pick where the budget should be cut or do they just tell you, "We can only allow you so much money?"

DAVID MONSON

They have...they have tried to pick specific areas where they thought the budget might logically be reduced in the past.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Yes.

DAVID MONSON

Those areas, Mrs. Oblinger disagreed with and went ahead to fight that issue.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Yes. Yes. Well, that's what I'm trying to...I'm trying to find out because it disturbs me when persons who do not have backgrounds in social services say where...you know, I'm...I can't argue with them if they say that, "We could only afford X number of dollars." I mean, I may differ with them but I think that's within their scope of expertise. But I do not feel that it's within their scope of expertise to say where any particular Human Service budget should be cut. And that's what I'm trying to ascertain is what the practice has been, because I'm quite disturbed, cause this is what this Task Force thing I'm disturbed about, is that rather than saying that, "Well, we only have so much money to spend and your share of it is this." Eventhough I may disagree with them, I said, I can understand that's within their realm of expertise, which is fiscal matters, but when they

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

come and start saying how the money should be spent, I think they are stepping out of bounds. And my thinking is particularly based on their type of impressions that they have with decision making levels, because they have nothing but computer minds, they're not human minds.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

They'll be happy to hear that.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

(unintelligible).

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Thank you very much. Mr. Goss, the Director of the Governor's Office of Manpower and Human Development. We welcome you to this Committee and to your new office.

ROBERT GOSS

I'm delighted to be here. How would the Chair like to proceed?

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Would you...do you have a brief presentation that you...

ROBERT GOSS

I do if the Chair would like.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

...would care to present?

ROBERT GOSS

Thank you. My name is Bob Goss and I am indeed the newest of the directors. I've been here since June 9 in the position, and I think I've learned a good deal, a lot more I do not know.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

(unintelligible).

ROBERT GOSS

I would like, briefly, to introduce the lady on my left, it's Miss Donna Nygren and she's the Legislative Liaison for the Office of Manpower and Human Development. If I may, Representative, I'd like to cover, just briefly, the highlights of some of the things that we're engaged in in the agency and then turn to questions that you may have of me.

The agency is one existing by Executive Order, as is pointed out in one of your questions. We currently exist under Executive Order number 3 issued in 1976, which established the Governor's Office of Manpower and Human Development. Prior to that, there were Executive Order number 2 in 1974, which established the Governor's Advisory Council on Manpower. And prior to that, an Executive Order number 2 in 1972, which established the Manpower Planning Council, area Manpower committees, and an Office of Manpower within the Governor's office.

As far as the current structure and scope of the agency is concerned, I think that I...I look upon the agency as serving about the six or seven particular functions. And I think it would be helpful if that...if I gave you, sort of, my view of it. CETA is a composite of several programs that were...that existed back before 1973 when CETA was enacted by the U. S. Congress. Manpower Development Training Act, some OEO monies, Emergency Employment Act, and some other funds were predecessors of CETA. And CETA sought to consolidate some of those things and to distribute the funds nationally in a more rational sense. What happens, essentially, is there were series of compromises as is happens in a legislative process. And each individual local jurisdiction that has a population of one hundred thousand or more is a prime sponsor under CETA, and deal directly with the U. S. Department of Labor. Now, in the State of Illinois there are, I think, about eighteen of those jurisdictions,

ROBERT GOSS

whether they be counties, or cities, or whatever. CETA, also...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

What is the population figure?

ROBERT GOSS

100,000 or more. If you are...if you are more than that, you are considered a prime sponsor and able to deal directly. You're big enough, you're able to deal directly with the U. S. Department of Labor and receive funds directly. We have twenty prime sponsors in the State of Illinois in addition to the one that I represent, the Governor's Office of Manpower and Human Development. Those twenty include some consortia which are composite arrangements of adjoining or contiguous counties or cities. Then some special circumstances prime sponsors. What I'm pointing out is that, as I sit here before the Committee today, I represent one of twenty-one prime sponsors in the state of Illinois, and indeed, we're not the largest. The City of Chicago and Cook County are both considerably larger than the State of Illinois in terms of...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Both of them?

ROBERT GOSS

Yes, each of them is larger than we are, although I think Cook County is just barely larger, in fact, we may have passed them. It's a neck and neck situation depending on employment rates and so on. But we exist as a prime sponsor to represent the more rural areas of the State of Illinois, those that don't qualify in their own right for this one hundred thousand population. We are, therefore, a balance of state prime sponsory function, first function that we perform as an office. We also perform state-wide CETA services. Governor's do receive special grants under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act which are

ROBERT GOSS

available state-wide for innovative or demonstrational projects, both to youth, adults, to others; and we operate some of those state-wide so that we do perform and have a hat on me today as a state-wide CETA Representative in some sense.

Also contained within GOHMD is the State Economic Opportunity Office. Most of the funds for that office come from the Community Services Administration; some general revenue money as well. Our clientele in that regard are the twenty-four community action agencies in the state of Illinois.

And I think that I'd like to ask Miss Nygren to do is make available copies of some of the questions and answers that we've printed up for the Committee, if I may at this time, Miss Chairman. In the back of that black folder we have several different maps. I think it might be just helpful for a minute to the last three pages, I think, the ...the last three of the handout material contains maps. The first one is the seventy-two county, represents the seventy-two counties that are included within this so-called balance of state area about which I've testified. Those in white represent jurisdictions large enough to do business directly with the U. S. Department of Labor. You can see those represent basically the urban areas and so on in the state.

A second map, just behind that one, represents the mere image of that same situation. Those in dark are the prime sponsors and they're represented by numbers.

On the last page in dark...in dark-colored outline there are twenty-four community action agencies which cover Illinois. As you can see, some counties do not have community action agencies which serve them. One of the functions of our office to encourage the development of those words of interest to citizens and the communities.

ROBERT GOSS

We also have an Office of Consumer Services funded by grants from the Community Services Administration and also the Department of Energy. Basically, the grants have been given to the state of Illinois to make much smaller awards to consumer groups and organizations to testify and develop data for use before the Illinois Commerce Commission in rate making cases and otherwise. You know, the history is that the large utilities and others make requests for increases or changes in rate structures before... before the Commission, and it was the contention of many, including the applicant, that consumer organizations were not necessarily able to produce documentation and information that would buttress their own claim and information so that the Commission would have a balanced view in order to make a decision. That is the function, therefore, the Office of Consumer Services.

There exists, as well, two other units within the organization of GOHMD. An Office of Interagency Cooperation which serves in function as a clearing house or information office for complaints, for questions, inquiries which come in anywhere into...about government operations, and attempt to get the various agencies and others working together to find solutions to consumer...to citizen complaints and inquires.

And the last one, operated under a grant from, again, from the U. S. Department of Labor, this time from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration which funds a consultative program for business and industry in the state. So, to help them comply on a voluntary basis, it's not an enforcement program, it's a voluntary basis program to help them come into compliance with OSHA standards.

As far as future directions of the agency is concerned, I think that you can see from my testimony thus far that we are heavily influenced

ROBERT GOSS

indeed about 98% of our funding is from federal sources with federal developments. Some of them occur over a period of time, some of them have more immediate impacts. CETA and other legislations are being considered just this past week and will be again. Perhaps after Labor Day on the House side.

And so that, in part, we're not the masters of our own destiny. We have to respond, rather, to regional and economic developments. For example: If the economy turns downward there may be a likely increase in Counter-cyclical Public Service Employment programs, those represented by Title VI and perhaps Title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

Or if youth unemployment remains at it's current levels or increases we may possibly expect to get some additional dollars in that area.

If the economy shows an improvement in the rate of employment, we may shift our focus from Public Service Employment, which is used as a holding action, into more of a job training posture because there do exist jobs then at the end of the line for people who are being trained for them.

If another severe winter occurs we may get another round of antipoverty or energy conservation initiatives by the federal government. So it's been very, very difficult for the agency to predict, either before the legislature to the Bureau of the Budget, to others, exactly how many dollars we may be recipients of in the near future or over the course of the next year. We...we need to be flexible enough to make use, efficient and effective use, of the dollars we do receive and to be in a posture to receive additional dollars if...if that's what happens in terms of formulas, and triggers, and so on that the Congress has enacted. I think, Representative, I'd like to just stop at that point and see if we can be responsive to queries and inquires that you may have.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Representative Mugalian.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Yes. I have a very general question. I get the impression that you pretty much have to do what the provider of the funds requires, that is the federal government. To what extent is your allocation of monies discretionary? To what extent do you make judgements as to the efficacy of a program or whether or not it qualifies?

ROBERT GOSS

O.K. I described, for the Committee, our function of a balance of state prime sponsorship. All the monies we receive under that kind of a program are formula monies. They're not discretionary monies given to us generally by the Secretary of Labor...

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Now, would that be all of CETA money, for example?

ROBERT GOSS

Not entirely. Just basically, there are so many integral distinctions that I could make on this but I'm trying to be as simplified as best I can. Virtually, 99% of that money under balance of state prime sponsorship role is given to us as a matter of formula under federal formulas.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Do you check the arithmetic? I mean what...

ROBERT GOSS

The arithmetic is a matter of fact and the statistics, basically, are submitted to the Department of Labor, U. S. Department of Labor, by our Bureau of Employment Security and other state Bureau of Employment Security agencies. As you know, they're federally funded as well, and so the U. S. Department of Labor has a number of clientele in each of

ROBERT GOSS

the states. They're one of them, and that's a function that they...which they serve. So that the figures that they submit on our behalf determine to great measure how much money the State of Illinois...Illinois will receive.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Now, do they get it in the lump? That is for the whole year. Do you have any control over individual payments or programs or do you just give it to the sponsors if they...according to demographics in arithmetic.

ROBERT GOSS

O.K. We receive, normally, a one time allocation from the U. S. Department of Labor which is given to us for a year, as far as the federal government is concerned, beginning October 1 and ending September 30. Going back to your earlier question, you asked if we had some discretion. We have a good deal of discretion in terms of state-wide initiatives, which we may undertake, were given special grant monies and that we are...we are expected to make judgements.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

In effect, you're the sponsor there.

ROBERT GOSS

We are the funding agency and we decide who is or who will not be successful, in terms of their applications to us, for youth initiatives, or for initiatives in connection with displaced homemakers, or the disadvantaged, or to whomever.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Then you...at that point, you wear two hats more or less.

ROBERT GOSS

That's correct. At least two.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

But for the City of Chicago, you write them a check after you do the arithmetic or \_\_\_\_\_.

ROBERT GOSS

Yes. We have...we have the city college of Chicago as one of the successful applicants, for example, in the 4% grant fund area. I don't believe we have any contract with the City of Chicago, per se, as one of the successful applicants, but institutions within the City of Chicago, like the one I've just enumerated, have been...

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Or the city, itself, is not a prime sponsor group.

ROBERT GOSS

They are and they receive their money directly from the U. S. Department of Labor.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

You're not even a conduit then.

ROBERT GOSS

That's right, unless they seek monies from us under one of the special grants that I've been talking about. I'm not aware that they had in the past but they may have. A...they're not...they're not one of the applicants, at the moment, for anything before me now.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Are you through or...I've been interrupting you, I know.

ROBERT GOSS

That's just fine. I think it's...I'm trying to clarify something that I think is reasonably confusing and I hope I'm doing a reasonably good job at it.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

I...I think we would like to know, as a Committee of the House, to

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

what extent any legislative initiative is even pertinent or can be helpful to you or harmful to you.

ROBERT GOSS

Well, probably both. It, I think, Representative, the...I was... prior to my arrival here in Illinois, I worked for Secretary Brock Adams, now at the Department of Transportation; and Bill Coleman before he; and then before that, with the National Governor's Association in Washington. During the time when CETA first came about, it was my observation then that state legislators were not well represented in Washington. As a consequence, you see very little role for the state legislature in the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. As an example, wish we could go back and redo some of those things so that we could have a stronger voice from the legislature.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Well, I'm not sure I'd want one myself.

ROBERT GOSS

But in any event, I think that we do have an appropriation process that we go through and we try to respond to each of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

We have to appropriate all the funds that are even conducted.

ROBERT GOSS

Absolutely. Yes, Sir.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

That's got to be perfunctory, I would think. It could be malicious too, I think, but if you haven't appropriated, you can't spend it even if (unintelligible) was there and you understand that.

ROBERT GOSS

That's true. That's true, unless we get a...a clue so late in the year from the U. S. Department of Labor that we haven't had a time to go through the appropriations process, in which case we have to go for a requested unappropriated account, but we have all this past year appropriated all the funds that we knew about.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Well, I...I see there are several programs that I'm sure some of them are relatively minor, at least in a monetary sense.

ROBERT GOSS

Yes. Sir.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

But what percentages is CETA on your total...

ROBERT GOSS

The vast majority, I don't, offhand, know what it is but it's probably...

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

85 of ninety-three million.

ROBERT GOSS

O.K. 85% of ninety-three million. It approaches 90%, something like that.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

I know that Harper College, which is in my district, also has a CETA program. Are they a direct sponsor or do they work through...they have a CETA program there, they have instructors. I visited one of their classes and I just wondered...

ROBERT GOSS

I'm not sure where Harper College...

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

It's in suburban Cook County.

ROBERT GOSS

It would probably be a subgrantee of Cook County as a prime sponsor.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Is it...one more question. I won't take too much of your time and the Committee's time. Is it theoretically possible for a subdivision within Cook County to be a sponsor if it had one hundred thousand population where for example: The township of Wheeling, I think, is darn close to one hundred thousand. Could that qualify also? Do townships...

ROBERT GOSS

Want to be careful lest I'd start something rolling that maybe Cook County does not want to start rolling, but I... here...here...

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

I'll be glad to (unintelligible) because I...

ROBERT GOSS

The...the...the answer, in terms of it's correctness, is that any unit of local, general local government is able, in it's own right, to be a prime sponsor if it has that one hundred thousand population.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Don't tell anybody, Genie, I think Wheeling is a general...I mean a township.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Well, I live in suburban Cook County and that's like others of us do here, and that's the part of the state that doesn't belong to anybody because in the state you only count if you live in Chicago or if you live in downstate. And the definition of downstate is outside of Cook County, so I think that...that in spite of...of all the political

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

implications, I...I...that it might be a good idea to have a Wheeling township

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

No. No. No.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Representative Willer.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

When you talk about Chicago and Cook County I assume Cook County means that part of the county outside of the city.

ROBERT GOSS

Yes. That's absolutely correct.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

You know, we've heard a lot of criticism about CETA.

ROBERT GOSS

I have too.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

I was just wondering if when people criticize the fact that, you know, it isn't really doing anything for them, the amount of money that is being spent. Are there differences between the quality of the programs, say, the direct grant...Obviously, this may be a leading question for you because you're...you're...but you're in charge of all those programs that do not come under the umbrella of a direct grant. Do you have more control... can you look over it and see there's more control from your viewpoint of the type of CETA program that you are sitting on, as compared to the direct grant ones, like the Chicago or suburban Cook County? Would that account for the unevenness of quality if there is unevenness? Now, there's been a lot of criticism about CETA and of people who are in it, and I've talked to them, saying, "It really is pretty much a waste of

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

time." Other people say, "Boy, they got it trained and they got a job." You know, would you make comments about all this criticism...

ROBERT GOSS

O.K. As far as the state legislature is concerned, it's a...it's a...it should be apparent, to hope to you all, that...that basically the legislature, in it's appropriation capacity, can serve to become involved in balance of state programs, but not others because it bypass the situation that we discussed. There are mechanisms in the federal law, such as advisory councils, you know, serving in a watchdog role to see that something is effective, being performed right. Think in the back of the Human Services Plan, that we've submitted to you and the legislature, you will see a series of statistics regarding placement rates for each of the programs that we operate. It would be nice to have those even higher than they are.

My feeling is this. Most of the criticism which has been directed to CETA has been concerned with public service employment. That's where most of the dollars have been, Title VI of the act. That was an after-thought of it's first enactment. CETA was enacted in 1973 without that title. It was added one year later, just barely after CETA got off the ground because of the economic decline that the nation was in and Illinois was a part that economic decline in general terms of the unemployment rate rising precipitously.

There had been many billions of dollars, nationally, given to prime sponsors, of which we're just one in the balance of state, to be spent. Those jobs were holding action jobs. They were intended to soak up as many of the unemployed as we could soak up with the dollars available and get them useful work, performing governmental services, while we're in this period of rather high unemployment, until the rate recedes. I

ROBERT GOSS

think the work they have been performing has been useful work. You begin to wonder how long an individual ought to serve in that kind of employment. Some of the jobs are fairly good jobs. The pay reasonably good wages, prevailing wages, in accordance with the CETA law. When people are in that situation, they're not necessarily interested in finding unsubsidized unemployment, as we say, in the private sector or elsewhere in government. It's been difficult to have those people go out and really look for employment. It's been difficult for the prime sponsor and the people supporting them to encourage them to do so. It means it taking time off from work, and making phone calls, and so on. But we're in a period of some decline in the unemployment rate and the Congress is making noises about reducing the level of employment.

The criticisms, therefore, that I've heard have been basic. Those kinds of criticisms make work type of projects, of which we've done our very best here in Illinois not to create leaf raking jobs, but put them into correctional jobs or whatever, any number of positions; schools, parks and recreation, or whatever. Make work were that was one of them. High wages, too high wages, too long in a length of time for people to be in there, and then people just question whether government ought to be playing the role of employer, of last resort of course. All of which, as far as Illinois was concerned, where decisions were made by the U. S. Congress when they enacted Title VI to begin with. So we've done our best to carry them out. I'm not sure we haven't made any mistakes. I'm sure we've made our share.

But other elements of CETA, Title I, which is the Comprehensive, the training things that you were talking about, the outreach, the assessment, the counseling. Those things are the heart of the services to the disadvantaged, the people that really need help in getting back into the main stream of

ROBERT GOSS

economic life. I think those things have been very successful, notwithstanding the downturn of the economy, and the statistics bare those out.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

You have the statistics there showing how many people have been placed in really meaningful jobs. Have been trained for something and they've...

ROBERT GOSS

Yes, there are. There are whole series of pages in the back with those kinds of statistics in there. And if you are interested in specifics, I'd...I'd be happy to try to respond those.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Representative Gaines.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Thank you very much. I'm very much interested in this Department for several reasons. 1. It's one of the few Departments that I really don't know too much about, and haven't been able to find out too much about. I happen to be the only black Republican in the Illinois General Assembly and I'm from Chicago. And I'm...my constituents read in the paper where the state has certain programs and the city has certain programs. They understand that you have to be a Democrat to get into any of the city programs, and they want to know, since they are supporting me, "Can I get them..."

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

(unintelligible) anyway.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

"...can I...can I get them into a state program." And I don't know of

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

any state programs that runs in Chicago, and that's what I'm trying to find out. Are there any state programs that are run in Chicago? I mean, can people in Chicago, when apply for grants from the state under any of these programs, and if so, what do they have to do to qualify? And also, I happen to come from the most affluent black district in the world, the average income is \$14,000 per family, and they want to know: "Are there any programs to help particularly young people who have a little bit...come from families and a little bit but not enough?" And, whereas, in the City of Chicago everything is acted as if every statute is a poverty statute. And they want to know: "Is there any help for the tax payer's kids?" And those are basic questions I want to find out. As I said, #1. Are there any programs that community groups, civic groups, or whatever can apply for, within the City of Chicago, without going through the city administration?

ROBERT GOSS

Yes, Sir, there are. Let me preface remarks I would make by one quote from the regulations. I could, as well, quote from the...from the act itself, but to just be sure that there's a common understanding with the Committee and myself, political affiliation cannot enter into consideration of whether a person is eligible or ineligible for this program. Let me...let me... I would like to respond...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Well, in Chicago that's...it's a moot question.

ROBERT GOSS

Let me...if I just may...no program will be funded if the eligible applicant discriminates with respect to political affiliation. There are whole series of those kinds of references.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Yes, well, we...we...we all understand that.

ROBERT GOSS

O.K.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

We all understand that. We also understand the political realities of Chicago.

ROBERT GOSS

The state makes available, under 4% Governor's grant, under 5% youth grants, money to successful applicants throughout the state including the City of Chicago and Cook County. I would be glad...I don't have them at my finger tips, but I would be glad to provide to the Representative the names of the programs and the grant agencies, to which we provide funds, either within his district or within the city itself.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Yes. Well, I would particularly like to know if there are any in my district.

ROBERT GOSS

O.K.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I don't know of any. I'm not saying there are not any.

ROBERT GOSS

We will see that you have that information.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

(unintelligible). But on number two is that, many community organizations read in the paper about similar community organizations elsewhere getting grants, and they have no knowledge of how to get them. Now, would it be possible for a representative of your Department to come out

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

in my community and let the people know exactly what their rights are under the state program.

ROBERT GOSS

We'd be delighted to do so.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

And whom should I contact to get that done?

ROBERT GOSS

Miss Donna Nygren, seated on my left.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Alright, could you give my your card before you leave? Now, does your office, in any way, monitor the city CETA programs or any other city programs?

ROBERT GOSS

Part of the responsibility of the state-wide role that I discussed earlier under CETA, includes support to a Manpower Services Council under CETA, under the Act. It is called, in Illinois, the Illinois Employment and Training Council. Staff, reporting directly to me, serve as staff to that Council and the Council's function...forget whether it is Section 106 or 107 of the Act, is to monitor all prime sponsors and all state agencies, as a matter of fact, conducting employment and training programs. So the answer is yes, we do monitor their performance of...of the CETA services.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Alright. And that's why I would like to know who is getting any kind of service in my district to find if your doing the right...

ROBERT GOSS

O.K. May I...let me just...may I add to that because I think it's an important distinction. When I was back at the National Governor's Association, I attempted to insert in the regulations the word "evaluate" instead of the word "monitor." There's a difference.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I understand the difference.

ROBERT GOSS

O.K. And the Act says, "monitor" of the...we use to evaluate.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Yes. I know how...I understand monitoring. Monitoring means, you see to it they do what they said, they going to do not the same where they... where that was a good one in the first place.

ROBERT GOSS

And we submit...and we transmit the information to all the prime sponsors...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Alright. This is...this is what I understand. Now, you mentioned something about consumer services getting grants. What type of groups can qualify for those grants, and can they be in Chicago?

ROBERT GOSS

Yes. They can be anywhere in the State of Illinois, including Chicago. Applicants for those grants have to demonstrate that they do not have funds in and of their own right and have, therefore, a claim of some type on the funds that we may have available to assist them in...in obtaining data and possible testimony, technical or expert witnesses before the Illinois Commerce Commission.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Alright. Now, can you provide me with that information too about whom (unintelligible). Practically every block in my district is covered by a block club and then they have one brother organization over them. And, as I say, 46% of my district are home owners and they are certainly interested in appearing before the Commerce Commission, but I say we have... we people have a little bit but not enough, and we certainly don't have

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

the funds to hire experts to let us know what we are qualified for. So, I'd like to know about that.

ROBERT GOSS

We will see that you have it.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Then I was going through this little booklet that you gave us and I see that under the Office of Minority Business Enterprise educational systems for program for small business contractors, but then in the reading part, it says, "Minority businesses." Now, does that restrict it to contractors or can any minority business qualify? I mean, in my lexicon contractors mean someone who's in the construction business.

ROBERT GOSS

Do you have a page number on that, Representative?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

There is no page number.

ROBERT GOSS

Oh. What's the heading?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

(unintelligible) 4% range.

ROBERT GOSS

All the grants in the back of the book, as, serving as appendices, represent 4 and 5% grants that I spoke about earlier.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

And this is 4% special grants.

ROBERT GOSS

Do you have it?

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

(unintelligible).

ROBERT GOSS

O.K. I think that I have it.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Now, it says, "Educational System Program for small and minority contractors." Then in the body of this it says, "The proposed project will provide training and technical systems to small and minority businesses." Now, which is it? Contractors or businesses that they will help.

ROBERT GOSS

Representative, we...we supply the \$164,862 to the Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development, or BED. It is they that administer the program from their providing it...providing assistance to...to cut... to minority contractors and others.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

That's what I'm trying to get, the definition, is that contractors or businesses. And in my lexicon the contractors is limited to people in the construction business. I'm trying to find out if the...if IOMBE is doing it correctly or not.

ROBERT GOSS

Well, I...I...I would have to check the grant application as more specifically. This is a synopsis to...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Yes. I know but I'm seeing that the title at the top says one thing in my lexicon and the body of it, synopsis says something entirely different.

ROBERT GOSS

The term "contractors" has been used in a duel sense in many capacities, so I'd be glad to check on that...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Yes. I'd like to check on that because if it's one, then they have

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

one set of facts, as another, because I do want to find out if it's properly being administered in my district, because it says...it says, " \_\_\_\_\_ local prime sponsors will provide on the job training slots and unsubsidized jobs to CETA participants as the district becomes available in companies where training is being provided."

ROBERT GOSS

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Now, what does that mean, unsubsidized jobs?

ROBERT GOSS

It means: In employment, either in the private or public sector, that's not paid for by CETA dollars.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

O.K. Alright. Well, that's...that's the main thing I want to know is, if this is limited to what I...what in the strict sense of a contractor, or does it mean any minority business person?

ROBERT GOSS

I feel fairly certain it's the latter but we'll check on it.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Because I'm...tonight I'm supposed to speak to one of the business associations and I want to be pertinent. Then also, it has something here about the Illinois Fair Employment Practice Commission. And I know we had a big fuss last year cause some of these funds were taken away from them by your Department, and they said that we added some more money and the Governor's Bureau of the Budget wouldn't let them spend it cause they said you're never going to give it to them. And I want to find out what it's all about, you know. I even overrode the Governor's veto last time around cause I was sponsor of that bill. And then the Bureau of the Budget

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

wouldn't let them spend it because they said, you're paying for it. Then I read in the paper where your office had taken the money back. As I'm going to...where is it for this year, is this...is what is it to be used for?

ROBERT GOSS

The year period, or time that the grant covers is enumerated in the upper left-hand corner of the page. It's from July 1 of this year, the fiscal of the state...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Yes.

ROBERT GOSS

...through June 30 of next year for that particular dollar sum as a...as a ceiling. I'm not familiar with the background that you've mentioned in your question to me, so I don't know if they had sought general revenue funds or whatever prior to this kind of a request.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Now, the thing about it is that because they said they weren't going to get some federal funds. They said they wouldn't need state funds because they wouldn't have as many people to service or something. And maybe Representative Catania knows a little bit more about it because she was the original sponsor of that bill this year. But I do know, there's always a confusion about whether these federal funds...what they're to be used for because they always claim they are going to be...the opponents always claim that they are duplicate funds. And as I'm understanding that this was for a specific purpose not included in the state funding monies, and yet, when people discussed it on the House floor, many of them tried to infer that this is for the same thing and some people there got confused. And I wanted you to provide me with that information about that.

ROBERT GOSS

I think as a general rule, Representative, the both the 4% and the 5% youth funds that we have available on special grant are funds that ought to be targeted to demonstrate something; to do something different, special, innovative...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

In other words, they would not normally be used for the day-to-day operation of the agency.

ROBERT GOSS

That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Well, we were told different on the House floor by some folks. Then also, you have here Youth Special Plan, FY-79, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. This project was to have the state-wide \_\_\_\_\_ with specialized manpower service for approximately eleven thousand DCF youths ages 14 and over. Now, we have the DCFS in here and we were discussing the fact that they had stopped paying and I understand that a court order has stopped them from cutting it off, some education funds to their wards who were juniors and seniors in college. And I was wondering if these funds could be used to sustain those wards between eighteen and twenty-one that were in college, since the Director, in her wisdom, felt that they shouldn't use state funds for that. But then I understand that the judge ordered her to continue to do so, I read in the Sun-Times Sunday. I was very happy to see that, but I'm trying to find out if, since you do have this program for their wards, if... wouldn't it be feasible to see to it that these wards, who are juniors and seniors in college and in graduate school, because I know they got a couple in med school from my district, if necessary, could be transferred to this fund so that these youths who are trying to be useful wouldn't

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

be thwarted and those that weren't being useful are being rewarded. And that's what I was wondering about.

ROBERT GOSS

Our obligation in connection with this or any other contract that we've entered into with any of the state agencies is to hold the state agency of the contract in terms of what they propose to and see that they're not using funds for some other purpose. They are free, however, to come in with a requested amendment. And, indeed, as I was riding up on the plane this morning with the Representative of the Department of Children and Family Services, they suggested they were... they intended to try amend this to do some other things. I...it's important, as far as my agency is concerned, that we serve the youth as specified in terms of eligibility under...under this or any other...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I understand that. What I'm saying is...I'm saying is...

ROBERT GOSS

Within that bounds...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

...I'm saying is that, what I'm trying to find is a source of funding to replace the state funding which they say they can no longer use or afford to use to help these college students. What I'm saying is, providing they met other CETA requirements, I mean other requirements that you would have, I'm not going to argue about that, would that...would that classification of youth be eligible for these kind of support funds?

ROBERT GOSS

The age of the youth...the upward age of the youth program to be serviced by CETA is nineteen. As for older than that, we could not do it.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

It says here, "Do you still have to use ages fourteen and over?"

ROBERT GOSS

Well, it's up...under the legislation. I don't know how old they go in this particular program but the legislation says, "Nineteen"...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Says, "Nineteen." Well, then that answers question. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Thank you. Representative Catania.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Thank you, Madame Chair. In the 1979 Plan, I was delighted to see that the state Economic Opportunity Office had been convinced by the three month study of women in poverty to explore possibilities of legislation in several areas. One of which was eliminating domestic violence. There are seven future study and program development possibilities listed including career development for women, women in the legal system, emphasis on collection of support payments as part of women in the legal system. This is on page three of the 1979 Plan: Homemaker, home health needs, battered women workshops, increased Day Care facilities, displaced homemakers, and family crisis centers. As far as I know, your Department has become involved in funding the displaced homemakers centers. I'm not aware that there's any action so far in the other six areas. And I wanted to make a couple of suggestions, if I may. And then I'd be very eager to know what action you take in the future...

ROBERT GOSS

Your suggestions are solicited.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

...in the other six areas. O.K. The Commission on the Status of Women has held several hearings and surveyed all the police and sheriff's

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Departments in the states on domestic violence, how they respond and so forth. And we developed legislation which was not released from the Rules Committee in this limited session but we will be reintroducing it next winter and you can get all the details on that from us, and we would welcome your active support. I would suggest that workshops for battered women, while they may be helpful in some areas for some people, are not going to solve the problems of battered women because most battered women are going to get beat up if they go out to workshops. So, I don't think that that's really the whole solution, but you said, "legislation" and I think that's magnificent.

Increased Day Care facilities certainly is a need that definitely needs to be addressed. And collection of support payments has been addressed by the General Assembly, but the legislation which was passed in the House was not passed in the Senate. That was House Bill 2186. And if you want to look at that and perhaps make suggestions for restructuring it or whatever seems appropriate to you, I'm sure that the people who sponsored that would welcome your support too but I heartily applaud the statement in the plan.

I'm a little disappointed in the response to the specific question where it is stated that this study on women in poverty and subsequent efforts addressed one segment of the SEOO's target population, but it's not meant to suggest that this is the only disadvantage client group for whom SEOO efforts are directed. I assume it's over half of the target population, is it not, rather than only one segment?

ROBERT GOSS

I'm sure that the women constitute at least half but they're very close there too.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Yes. O.K. Just wanted to be sure that we all understood where we were with that.

ROBERT GOSS

I hope battered women, however, are not half.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

No, not battered women but women in poverty, although, not all battered women are in poverty, but this agency addresses itself to the needs of people in poverty.

ROBERT GOSS

That's correct. That's the...that's the...

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Therefore, women in poverty are over half of it's target client group.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

Oh. Oh, Susan you're (unintelligible) keep going.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Yes. I spent the whole summer resting up so I...I have this brilliant, logical, ability this afternoon.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Are we glad you came back (unintelligible).

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

Yes. Aren't you glad. The other point I wanted to comment on was question eleven where it was asked, "What is the current budget for the women's advocate office?" How does it compare to the fiscal year of 78 amount? And in the response it points out that the original request of approximately \$400,000 was reduced to \$140,700 which will be used to support an assistant to the Governor for Children's Affairs; an assistant

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

to the Governor for Consumer Affairs; an assistant to the Governor for Women's Affairs; and supporting, administrative, and clerical personnel. Now, I believe that the Women's Advocate did not even have her own secretary last time. I hope that when it says, "Supporting administrative and clerical personnel" it is going to mean that each of these people will have adequate staff because obviously they can't do these jobs all by themselves in a state that has a population of twelve million people. And I would...

ROBERT GOSS

We'll go as far as we can with the dollars available to us.

REPRESENTATIVE CATANIA

O.K. I would like it to go on record saying that: If it appears that the job cannot be done with the money that was appropriated that a supplemental appropriation will be requested, because if these offices are doing a demonstrably good job and can come into the legislature and say, "Look this is what we have been doing." I think it is the responsibility of the agency to come in and say, "This is the money that we need to do this job adequately," because there's no point in having these people holding these titles if they're not going to do their jobs. I mean I just don't believe in window dressing.

ROBERT GOSS

At the moment, it appears as though there would need to be a shared clerical services for that particular...but we'll be back to you specifically, Representative.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I...I have a couple of questions and one of them relates to the State Women's Advocate, also. To begin with, it's very difficult for

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

me to understand why a Governor who has experienced an increase of a quarter of a million dollars in his own expenditures finds the need of placing his own officer in this particular agency. I question whether this particular office belongs in your agency, but that is something, of course, that you possibly don't have much control over and you deal with the world as it is. But I really am upset to hear it suggested that there is not money enough for this office when we have a Governor who has to spend any way he pleases for his own office \$2,286,100.

There...there's no reason at all why there shouldn't be a women's advocate in that Governor's Office and that it shouldn't be in an office that is properly staffed. Interestingly enough now, you weren't here then. A year ago the Illinois General Assembly provided for a women's advocate twice...twice, and one of those appropriations was vetoed by the Governor of this state who, thereupon, indicated that he wasn't going to be able to appoint a women's advocate because it was more important to appoint a children's advocate. My first question is this, what is the Children's Advocate doing right now? And is this one person with the whole secretary or part of secretary or what? What function is this person actually serving, the Children's Advocate?

ROBERT GOSS

The major part of her time, at the moment, has been, on the recent vintage at least since my tenure here in this position, has been spent pursuing federal grant dollars through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and others, and she's been working on a grant of several thousands of dollars.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

And she is not working directly with...with children as it had been

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

suggested at the point that she was appointed.

ROBERT GOSS

No. No. She's also responding to inquiries, and complaints, and requests for information which come into the Office of Interagency Cooperation.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. It's...it's interesting to notice here that there has been an increase of about \$58,000 in the appropriation this year over the appropriation last year. Last year there was \$122,100 in general revenue funds. There was some federal money too. I'm interested in knowing how you are breaking down this \$140,000 between the consumers, and the children, and the women, and how much time do you expect Peg Blaser is going to be actually spending in your office and how much time Peg Blaser, the new Women's Advocate, is going to be spending in her present full time job, which is to head the Boards and Commissions Directorship for the Governor? I am very concerned that what we are... are going to have is a name only kind of an appointment, and I have some strong feelings on this.

ROBERT GOSS

The response would be that the 100% of her time would be spent in her new position as she assumes the duties. I'd be delighted to provide the Committee and the Chairman with the information respecting the breakout of the \$140,000.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Would you do that? Yes. I...I have... .we're running late on her relationship with this agency. It appears that you did not file with the House Democratic Staff the affirmative action information that was requested by them so that we would have an opportunity to

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

see how much improvement that the agency has made.

ROBERT GOSS

Representative, I saw that in the...in the material sent to me. I just received it in barely enough time to supply the answers that we supplied the Committee. We would be happy to pursue that. I believe that we have but I'm...I've had...I had my staff now pursuing that question to see if we did, in fact, do...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. Yes. We...we requested this of all state agencies and we did receive it from most of them but we do not have a record as having received any of this from your agency. This is an agency, of course, that has a tremendous amount of potential for affirmative action. So often groups come before us and say, "Oh, we would love to hire women. We would just be thrilled if we could hire minorities but we have just white men in our positions, in particular, in our better paying positions. And, of course, there are personnel or they've been with us forever, and therefore, there is just no way that we can have an Affirmative Action Plan that works." But when we see that you've requested three hundred thirty-seven positions for this year. I don't know if you got them or not...

ROBERT GOSS

I don't know where that figure came from, Representative, that...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

...but your budget has grown extensively. It seems to me that this might be one agency that would have less difficulty in really achieving something by the way of affirmative action in employment. Maybe you could comment on what the situation seems to be from your

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

viewpoint.

ROBERT GOSS

We do have, indeed, an Affirmative Action Policy in the agency. We're ...we're required to do so not only by the legislature and by the state of Illinois but by federal regulations in accordance to some of the plans that we submit. The figures that the staff to the Committee sighted in respecting the 1978 submissions indicates that, I don't know what the record is of late in terms of hires, but we do indeed have an Affirmative Action Policy in the agency.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Is it working? Almost all the agencies have Affirmative Action Policies, but if you examine the information, which we have, one would discover that there is only one agency in which it is really working and that's a very small one.

ROBERT GOSS

During my tenure, brief as it has been, at the...at the directorship, I believe, we have exceeded our...our goals in hiring both women candidates for the positions. Prior to that, I'd be speculating if I were to make these statements.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Well, that's good to hear. And then you will provide information for us on that.

ROBERT GOSS

We'll be glad to get back to you on that.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Now, Charley, is your constituent still here? I'm sure she will...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Yes. The young lady is here...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Would you come forward? And we are running late. We have heard from six different agencies so far today and have just one remaining agency. Last but not least Dr. DeVito.

ROBERT GOSS

Will that be all?

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

No. She's going to ask questions pertaining to your agency.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

And I think it may well be that this is something that you will be able to respond to her and we can go on to our final agency. Would you identify yourself please?

ANNE GRIFFIN

Yes. Thank you, Madame Chapman. My name is Anne Griffin and I'd just like to reiterate the fact that Representative Gaines has shown some concern and support for the Youth Network Councils. \_\_\_\_\_ get the Employment Project that is currently funded out of the Governor's Office of Manpower and Human Development. And, you know, I'd just like to go on record for asking Representative Gaines to, you know, forward a letter to Mr. Goss, you know, showing his concern and support for the project. That's all.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I want you to ask him the question you ask me \_\_\_\_\_.

ANNE GRIFFIN

Which...which one specifically?

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

About the fact that they did not refund any of the programs that

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

they had...

ANNE GRIFFIN

O.K. Representative Gaines is concerned with the practice, the funding practices, out of the Governor's Office prior to, I guess, your arrival for fiscal year 1978. I guess he might...you might better address yourself to him as opposed to me because it's beyond my jurisdiction in terms of projects that were funded in the fiscal year 1978 and not being refunded in 1979. That's the question, isn't it...is not?

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Yes. The thing I want you to tell him exactly what you told me about your project.

ANNE GRIFFIN

Oh. Well, he's...he's well aware of what our project status is. Are you not, Sir?

ROBERT GOSS

I...I've been...in fact, I've been down to meet with Mr. Luther Washington and others at the...at the offices down there in West Washington Street so I am familiar with the status of the application, and it's a question of dollar availability to us \_\_\_\_\_ about what we can make available to \_\_\_\_\_.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

The thing that has concerned me, also, was the fact that the young lady and the other persons who met with me informed me that there were about twelve, I call them pilot projects cause they are six months projects, that were funded last year and not one them was funded for this year. I wondered why something...why all of them could be meritorious six months ago and none of them are meritorious now, because most programs really can't just get off the ground in six months.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

#1...#2. Is it the practice of this funding of projects...how do you determine it? If they are great, you know, they should be continued. And out of twelve, I mean I'm concerned about hers because they came to me, but I can't conceive of them making a mistake with twelve. Either the persons who approved them initially were goofed or those who refused to renew them goofed. And then, also, the young lady said that she was never monitored, or reviewed, or anything like that until after they told her it wasn't going to be funded. Then they sent somebody out to evaluate her project and she got a good evaluation. And I kind of wonder what kind of agency is it that makes decisions before they evaluate and that also happened with the other twelve, eleven as the case may be.

ROBERT GOSS

I'd be delighted to respond. Some of it transcends my tenure in the agency. The process that the applicant was a part of is a competitive process and has occurred over a two year period now. They were successful in the first year of operation and were funded for a period of six months. They entered into a contract with the agency for that period of time. They were less successful, I think one should say, in terms of the second year of applications, so I explained to the Representative earlier; the programs that we fund out of that special 5% grant money are innovative, or demonstrational, or pilot special different projects, if you will, not ones to be kept going on a year to year basis. The intent of the law is to have those kinds of demonstrational projects and once...and once they've been funded once they'll find some other for source of funding for them. I don't know whether that's good theory or not but that's the theory that the Congress has come up with & which we've been following. We do...we had forty-five successful applicants

ROBERT GOSS

in the sense that they made the cut and only money to fund thirteen of them, Representative.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I'm also concerned about the fact...No. To me six months is not adequate time to really find out anything about anything. And I was wondering about the wisdom of getting six month grants to new projects. I mean I could understand if something was already going, you want to complete it, but the philosophy of giving an O.K. on a grant for six months and then not renewing it is what disturbs me. And then I also want to know if there are any of those that did get funded that are going to be involved in the same type of program or in the same geographic area, which is named the South Side of Chicago, because a lot of times we feel that, as I said earlier, that it's the kind of area that people overlook, but this is one project that was on the edge of my area and took in similar areas. I was wondering if that kind of target populations was going to be overlooked this year, and if not, what's being done. And you mentioned that you were supposed to try to help them find other funding. Have you done that? I mean, as I say, \_\_\_\_\_ for six months to me is stupid.

ROBERT GOSS

Course that question probably would have been best addressed when we entered into a contract with the applicant at first for six months.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I agree. Yes. Yes. What I'm saying is that, under your administration, are you going to continue to give six months funding to projects that you really don't feel that you're going to refund again since you say...are you saying that you could only fund them once? Are you saying, if anybody gets one once that they automatically will be

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

ineligible to get funded next time or that they would be at the bottom of the list?

ROBERT GOSS

No, not at all. They are eligible to come in again. I'm just indicating the intent of the law and which intent we've been attempting to carry out. The first round of funding was for six months because the Congress was so late in appropriating the dollars that the time period left in the year, in effect, was six months, seven months, whatever it was. This next round of contracts that we're running into is for a full twelve month period. I might hasten to add that discussions with Mr. Washington and others at the Youth Network Councils indicated that we may be able to get some additional funds that the Congress has taken a recent initiative to get there, but unless we get some kind of promise from them with additional funds, I don't know what more we can do other than to fund those...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Well, I'm...as much as I'm concerned about trying to get them some help, I'm equally, or more so, concerned about this idea of funding for six months. And to me, there would be some kind of innate obligation to fund them for another year if you just did it for six months.

ROBERT GOSS

If I had been here earlier, I would have set aside dollars to at least complete twelve months (unintelligible) for programs but that decision was made before I arrived.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Good. Well, that...that's what I like to hear. That's what I like to hear.

ROBERT GOSS

I think that's an intelligent suggestion.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Well, there's a number of problems that we haven't addressed. We do have a comment here from our outgoing Governor's Women's Advocate Marianne Smigelskis. She wants us to know that 51% fo women below the poverty level and that 75 to 80% of all the poor are women and the (unintelligible) Sue Catania and Marianne. Thank you for being with us. Good luck to you, Sir.

ROBERT GOSS

Thank you.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Dr. DeVito, why don't you come up, and get comfortable, and bring who-ever...bring whoever is coming up with you...with you. Aaron Jaffe sends his love. He was here and regrets that he had to leave. Dr. DeVito, it's good of you to join us one more time. We've been

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

talking with six other agencies today; and we've been concerned about plans; about agency's response to the recommendations of the Governor's Cost Control Task Force; we've talked about the success, or generally speaking, lack of success, of their Affirmative Action Programs. We've already had a brief discussion with the Bureau of the Budget about what's happening with limited licensed physicians where the Department of Mental Health is concerned.

Then another issue of interest, great interest to us, is how the various agencies are managing in their response to the AFSCME collective bargaining agreement. We find quite a bit of divergence on the part of the directors on this. A friend of ours indicated that he would quit if he were not provided with a supplemental appropriation. Other directors are apparently willing to meekly lie down and cut back services in order to come up with the money to fund the program.

But possibly we need to talk about first, however, what is of a great deal of urgency, I believe, is this matter of utilization of our various state residential facilities. The last time we talked I left feeling somewhat frustrated because you and I spent quite a bit of time discussing percentages. I said, for example , that Manteno was being utilized at a rate of 17%, and you told me, "No, not so. It's really being utilized at a rate of 96%." I hope that we can avoid this kind of discussion today. I think what we can agree on is that Manteno, just as an example, has fourty-one residential buildings, many, if not most of them, are in excellent shape. Many of them we regard as being suitable for conversion.

We certainly want to compliment the Governor and both Departments on the conversion of the Lincoln Annex at a cost of about \$5,000,000 in a period of about six months to house seven hundred fifty residents. We'd

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

like to congratulate you for that. And as you know, this is what the Human Resources believes you should be doing. We don't think that we can wait with the Corrections problem that we have. We don't think we can wait two or three years and spend a minimum of \$30,000,000 apiece, probably a total of about \$70,000,000 to get two seven hundred fifty person facilities for Corrections.

We'd like to see you and various other heads of state agencies working together. We're not suggesting, anyway I'm not, Representative Willer may have a little different point on that...view on that, that it be Manteno, but Manteno seems to be the obvious facility with these empty buildings in good shape. It's location in so many different respects...Manteno seems to be a Logan except as you undoubtly know Director Rowe has suggested one seven hundred fifty resident facility, but two.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

So that's where we are now. So what do you have on your mind?

ROBERT DEVITO

O.K. Thanks for the opportunity to talk to you all. We're looking at all twenty-eight facilities and looking at conversion possibilities for all of them. Manteno is one. We haven't come to any firm conclusion about Manteno. We have identified some of the major areas that would have to be looked at in a conversion of Manteno. One of things that I feel needs to be in place is the fact that Manteno is providing a service to residents, psychiatric and acute psychiatric service to residents from the immediate surrounding area. And the point would be: How do we do something for those residents should Manteno be converted? That's an unanswered question. It's an unanswered question because, at this point,

ROBERT DEVITO

the hospitals that could help out are currently, and they're in the private sector, they're currently pretty well utilized in terms of their psych units. These are primarily general hospitals with psych units such as: St. Joseph's hospital in Joliet, Riverside hospital in Kankakee. What you have on the south suburban area is rapid development. You've got a lot of people that have moved into that area, hospitals springing up, but psychiatric services are still in the early developmental stages. So the answer to how to deal with the acute psychiatric population of Subregion fourteen is a primary concern.

Then you have to look at the other functions of Manteno. It's programs for the elderly. Where would those be placed? How could we substitute for those in terms of that area, and also, it's forensic program. Right now we do have a program at Manteno that treats aggressive acting out psychotic patients for all of Region two. This was part of the Manteno-Chester transfer that occurred last year where we took the felony mittimus patients and transferred them to Chester in response, partially, to some public hearings we had with the citizens of the Manteno area. And in it's place, we developed a program for a kind of violent acting out psychotic patients that were already at Manteno, Elgin, Reed, Madden, and Tinley Park. Those patients are all being treated at Manteno. Question is: How would we absorb that function? So these are some of the issues we're looking at.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

You know, you have a lot of space at Elgin.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. That's one of things that's entering into this. We're looking at space at Elgin and other places as well. So there isn't...I am

ROBERT DEVITO

not adverse at all to looking at what you are suggesting. And the Department is already launched into an evaluation of some of these factors. We haven't come up with any conclusion in terms of further conversions, or specifically a conversion at Manteno, but pursuant to your discussion with Director Rowe, I started looking into that.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

As you know, we have written to the Governor and if you have not received a copy of the letter...

ROBERT DEVITO

I just... I got it today.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

You have a copy of the letter.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes, I do.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

We are requesting that you and CDB, and Corrections proceed with a study specifically in regard to Manteno.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

And we're...we're wondering what your response to this is. How soon do you see this beginning and when do you see it ending?

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. Well, actually, in a sense, our part of the study is already underway. And, you know, I mean we've already begun to evaluate all of the functions of Manteno. And in terms of a formal study, you would address the letter to the Governor and I think if he wants a study to be done, we're ready to begin immediately.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Representative Willer.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

Do you have to wait for the Governor?

ROBERT DEVITO

Well, that's who you sent the letter to.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

I know, but what if he doesn't respond?

ROBERT DEVITO

Well...

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

I mean, what if he doesn't give directions to you, or, you know, time goes by? Would you wait a couple of weeks, a couple of months, or what?

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

What now?

ROBERT DEVITO

Well, as I say, we've already begun to do our part of such a study so, you know, as far as I'm concerned, you know, we are entering into that. Now, in terms of the Capital Development Board, I mean, you'll have to address the same expression to them.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Mr....Dr. DeVito , it seems to me, I recall you telling us that you were involved in an ongoing study...

ROBERT DEVITO

Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

...of conversion...

ROBERT DEVITO

Right.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

...or possible varieties of use...

ROBERT DEVITO

Right.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

...of empty residential facilities as part of...of your overall plan, and that CDB, also, was involved in...in such a study.

ROBERT DEVITO

As a matter of fact they have been involved with us in a couple of areas already. Not Manteno per se, but they have looked at a couple of other facilities.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

And I...I should like to point out that the House of Representatives did approve a resolution directing the Auditor General to consider the feasibility...

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

...of conversions. And I always presume that everybody in state government talks to each other and cooperates with each other. Sometimes I'm...I'm shocked to discover that this is a naive view on my part.

ROBERT DEVITO

No. I don't think it's naive.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

But it seems to me that this is something that...that should be

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

happening. So what you are telling us is that you are waiting...that on the one hand you're waiting for the Governor, but on the other hand you already have quite a bit of this information ready so that you would be prepared to make some disposition of the programs and the patients that you are presently serving.

ROBERT DEVITO

We've already started it. Yes. Right.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Charley and then Anne.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Dr. DeVito, it is mentioned here that Corrections mentioned that they could make use of both halves of Manteno.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

And you mentioned that there are certain services that you feel may be necessary to be continued to serve the population in and around Manteno. Is that correct?

ROBERT DEVITO

That's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

Would it be feasible then to use half of it for Corrections and the other half for Mental Health?

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

That was talked about about a year ago and there were some differences of opinion at that time.

ROBERT DEVITO

Right. As a matter of fact at the last Human Resources meeting I indicated I try to get some data to see if there were any places in the United States where that was the case. And at this point, the only state where there is a situation like that is the State of Idaho. Now, Florida did have a similar situation a few years ago but they changed it. They had individuals who were allegedly...had committed crimes which were designated as sexual...which designated them as sexually dangerous persons were mixed in...this is now before they were actually proven to be sexually dangerous. They were mixed in with a general mental health population. That, however, was changed in 1977 and the data from that was that there were some problems with it but they didn't go into any bid detail with me.

My Chief Legal Counsel, Alan Grischke , had an opportunity to visit the state of Idaho in which there is one facility that has patients who are mentally ill mixed in with individuals who have been convicted of crimes. That facility is under the gun right now. That's in Boise, Idaho, it's not in the entire state, it's just the one facility in Boise. And the major problem with that is...comes in the area of civil rights. There are some civil rights groups that want to change that and feel that the mental patients who are in a wing of the prison should be taken out of that wing and be treated elsewhere, that this is not...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Well, there's...there's plenty of other places in this state in our state mental health facilities for all of the residents of Manteno, and hundreds, and hundreds, and hundreds, and hundreds more, so I...I don't think that whether we're going to...that whether we are going to mix mental health patients and inmates of penal institutions is a subject that...that we need to be dealing with because...

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I haven't finished my question.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Oh, I...O.K. Anne is waiting so patiently.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

My question wasn't about mixing them.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

The whole idea, at that time and was at the half, could be sectioned off with a wall.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. Right.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

And that the one facility will be separate from the other facility.

ROBERT DEVITO

Right.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

So you wouldn't have that problem that you're talking about in Idaho about having them in the same buildings.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

And I get disturbed when that keeps coming up about mixing them.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I don't think any of us here have any idea of mixing them, and I was talking about...you were inferring that there were some outpatient treatment

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

services that were necessary for that area.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

And I still feel that you can use that part of a part of Manteno, the furtherest part away from the section that is going to be used for prison to provide these services if it were not possible to find other facilities.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I'm talking about the services in the south suburban needs that he's talking about, Madame Chairman, and not necessarily the patients that are housed there cause they can moved anywhere the Department wishes to move them, but the neighborhood population can't be moved. And I was thinking that...

ROBERT DEVITO

The net result of this discussion though is that there's very little data that says, "One way or the other, it is bad to mix," because, as you can see, very few states have done it. In talking with Chuck Rowe about it, about a week and a half ago, he definitely feels that it should not be half and half. He does not feel a fence between, or anything between, is going to be suitable because he feels that it would be a danger to the mental patients. I think even though they would not be mixed residentially, the fact is in the natural course of their day there would be some mixing, either working in a prison laundry or wherever it might be

There will be some mixing, and there is a chance for prisoners to take advantage of the mentally ill according to Chuck Rowe. I have very

ROBERT DEVITO

little data to support it or go against it. I really...I mean, looking into it, as I said I would, I can't come up with anything definitive one way or the other.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Knowing that you and Chuck Rowe did talk a week ago Friday, because you passed this information on to Representative Willer and me.

ROBERT DEVITO

Right, sure. Right.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I'm wondering if you and he have set a date when he and hopefully you might visit Manteno together.

ROBERT DEVITO

We have not set a date. We certainly could do that, you know.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Representative Willer is one of the few legislators who has visited Manteno, probably in the last twenty years or so for all I know. And she has some strong feelings about this.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

Well, I think there were about five of us there. I certainly don't have any strong feelings, as I did last year, that we should just take one half of it because I have listened to Director Rowe. I just feel very strongly, as you know, that Manteno is the place for one of our prisons.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

And according to Director Rowe, we're going to need more than two. We might need...we certainly might need four in five years so I don't

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

quarrel with his idea of putting two at Manteno. What I would like to know, as long as we have nine hundred and some residents at Manteno, would it really...how many are permanently...are permanent residents, chronic, the elderly perhaps.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. The...what we would say here is that probably about two-thirds are individuals that could be in some type of long-term situation, not necessarily even in a DMH run situation, but would be... could benefit by a residential alternative in the community if there was such an alternative for them. So that I would say, the bulk of the patients at Manteno are basically long-term...need long-term residential care of one kind or another.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

And if you transferred them to Elgin, would it be a hardship for them? Would it be upsetting to them? It would be a hardship for their families to visit them. I certainly...I don't think any of us want to unduly upset people who are already upset.

ROBERT DEVITO

Sure, I understand.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

You know, do you see this as any great problem?

ROBERT DEVITO

It...it would be a problem, Representative, in a sense that, you know, I'm going through a conversion, two conversions right now, and I can tell you, just in the public hearing that I've had, that any time you make a change, particularly with a long-term population, there's going to be a problem because a lot of people don't feel right. You know, once they've made the placement, they don't like to go

ROBERT DEVITO

through that again.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

Yes.

ROBERT DEVITO

So I...I would anticipate in ...in reviewing each individual case, yes, there will be problems.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

You don't feel, though, that it's their, you know, of a crisis proportion.

ROBERT DEVITO

It might to...to the families. Some families see that as a major crisis, others do not. It's not an insurmountable problem.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

Well, there's just one more thing I want to say. You know my feelings about Manteno and Director Rowe knows my feelings.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes, I do.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

The thing...and I believe both of you are earnestly trying to cooperate and help solve this matter of correctional facilities need. As I said before, what bothers me is CDB, and I hope that no one is going to accept the fact that they said to me last year, they already did a study of Manteno and it wasn't feasible, because I asked for it, I did not receive the report, and I honestly don't believe it was an in-depth study. And so I hope we, you know, you do not...haven't said that to you, but I hope that you can get together with CDB and Director Rowe and, you know, have a really

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

thorough tour and look over, and especially CDB because I think they should come up with a written report for all of us.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

They certainly must have done a good survey of Lincoln.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes, and Tinley Park. We've worked very closely with CDB and Don Glickman, yes.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

Well, I would just like to emphasize that I hope they do a new study and soon, and could we please hope that this happens very, very soon.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Doctor, the Task Force recommends the closing of three mental health centers, and of course, this in itself isn't so much of a surprise because I believe last year you told us that you believed five mental health centers. At least five should be closed because of under utilization problems.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I wondered if...if you would comment on your views in regard to these three. Do you think that they picked the three correct ones to close? Do you think in view of discussions of conversion to correctional institutions that it is wise to be closing any institutions until this issue is resolved?

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. That's interesting. Let me take the back part first. I do favor the idea of conversion to closure for several reasons. The fact is that it's an economic move for the state. Secondly, in a conversion situation you are helping the town. You're not taking jobs away from a town or a surrounding area, and that's a very important thing too, particularly the economy of several of the towns that have been mentioned

The third thing in a conversion is utilization itself. If you have a lot of buildings and space, you ought to be utilizing them in some way, and it need not necessarily be for Corrections. It may not be suitable, but Corrections has the biggest need right now so naturally that's the thing that's on many people's minds.

With respect to the three that were mentioned, right now there are problems in all three areas in terms of an immediate conversion. Again, they're in areas where the particular functions that these facilities are carrying out are not easily duplicatable by existing other facilities. However, in terms of conversions in general, we are very hotly pursuing the thing on conversions. And I don't...there's no final conclusion about those three right now. Those three...there are others that could have been picked as well that were not picked. But at any rate, there's no final answer on those three. There are, as I say...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

You haven't made a recommendation to the Governor yet.

ROBERT DEVITO

Well, the recommendation I made to the Governor was to keep it an open issue, that I outlined the problems with the closures of each of the three, or oh well, they use the term closure. Nonetheless, I'd still like to actively pursue all three and all the others as well.

ROBERT DEVITO

We are, you know, just the double conversion of Tinley Park and IIDD is touching ten facilities because of transfers of patients in the facilities from one facility to another. And one of the things I have to keep in mind is, as I go through these conversions, if we want to put new conversions in place, we are already going to be testing some of the facilities that we are relying on for the conversions that are going on right now. The double conversion at IIDD and Tinley Park will result in one less facility in the state, so we'll go down to twenty-seven. We are depending on the existing state facilities to absorb that, and that's one of the things about doing...you know, how many conversions can you do at the same time. We've gone through quite an interesting time just with the Tinley Park, IIDD with nine public hearings and tremendous human outcry about why are you doing this, that, and the other thing.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Well, there were some of us in the legislature who had some those same questions.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes, you did.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

However, where conversion to correctional facilities is concerned, we have seen three deaths just this summer.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

And we know we cannot wait three years for these two new facilities to be built. And it seems unnecessary to wait three years for two new facilities to be built at a cost of \$70,000,000 when in a period of less than a year, at a fraction of the cost, we can convert present mental

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

health facilities in a way that is, I think, very effective. And I was really very enthusiastic after visiting Logan. There were a couple of points I wasn't very enthusiastic about by the way, and that is, as I looked at the furniture and I said, Oh isn't this great, Mental Health left their furniture for you. And I was told that Mental Health had cleaned the place out. That every stick of furniture that they could move out of Logan, they moved. And we know how much they must have needed those beds and chests because Anne, when she was at Manteno, tells me that you have building after building chocked full of unused furniture. I couldn't help wondering where they found to put the furniture that they moved out of Logan in order for Corrections to move all that furniture down from Geneva, and I had to wonder.

ROBERT DEVITO

O.K. Well, you know... yes, well, I have to wonder with you. The thing with furniture is that all furniture that is not being used has to go on a surplus list which is then utilized by the state in other areas, and not necessarily even Mental Health. It might go to other residential facilities in other departments, so I'm not sure what the final fate was of the furniture you're talking about. It may have ended up with us, it may not, but I could check into that for you too.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

What about the wheelchairs and fire extinguishers? I saw roomfuls at Manteno.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. All equipment, Representative, does...that is not used is supposed to...there's a process, you know, a procedure that you have to establish it as surplus equipment and then it is bid for or used by individuals that have the greatest need, or that's the way it's

ROBERT DEVITO

supposed to be. What that's supposed to circumvent is a situation that I thought you might be leading to in your remarks, which is that, anybody that happens into that room and sees it, just grabs it, and, you know, goes to his facility with it. That's been known to happen in the past.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Well, apparently it's not just the...the movable parts of state property that are involved in this kind of action, but when...Kurt has...has visited recently, he comments that...that there are doors, door frames, and ceiling tile, and you name it that state employees have vandalized apparently in order to use this at some other facilities.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

So you have a building that is strong and solid, and because of the way it has been vandalized by state employees, it may be beyond reclaim.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

And...and this...this something that I think that the legislature can only hold the administration responsible for.

ROBERT DEVITO

Sure. You should.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

It's something that...that we can feel consternation regarding, but I think it is...is something that you have the ability to act upon.

ROBERT DEVITO

Sure. I quite agree. Now we've got...we've got a lot of furniture

ROBERT DEVITO

that has been declared surplus, and declaring it surplus is just the first step. That doesn't mean even gets moved out of where it is, necessarily, until it finds a resting place some where else, but the point's well taken.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Before we go on to other issues, just one last remark on conversion. I feel very uncomfortable hearing you say that you are looking at all the buildings because what I hear is, that possibly you are saying that we're really not looking...

ROBERT DEVITO

...at any.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

...at any.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. No, that's not what I'm saying.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

And I would like the commitment from you that...that you really are going to welcome Director Rowe into Manteno and that you are really going to proceed with this matter that...that...that is a matter of life and safety to state employees even if they're not Mental Health employees.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. Well, understand that I...I'm perfectly willing to do that and make that commitment. As far as I'm concerned, you know, I don't...I don't own these things myself. This is the State of Illinois that owns it, and, you know, the best utilization is what makes the best sense, but at the same time, I've got to look out in terms of what the function of Manteno and other places is in terms of services to patients. And unless that... I can see clearly that that is not being lost. Then it's foolish for me

ROBERT DEVITO

to do that. I may solve Director Rowe's problem but create a new one for myself and for the agency.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

But it would seem to me that the under utilization problem that the Department has today should be creating a real problem for you and one which the Department and you should be moving with all cautious haste to solve.

ROBERT DEVITO

Sure. Yes. We've got one hundred and ninety buildings that are vacant, one hundred and ninety. And we feel that one hundred and thirty of them ought to be demolished. That's the state of disrepair that they're in, but sixty of them are useable.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. Well, to move on from one happy subject...oh, Dick Mugalian.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Just while we're on this one area. You know, Dr. DeVito, that we talked about residential alternatives, different kinds of housing situations which are not large and which are away from the large institutions. If there's a possibility that you may be closing down Manteno and moving that population elsewhere, cannot the Department think about not moving all of the chronic into some place like Elgin, but moving some of them into residential alternatives of the kind that we talked about before the Commission on Mental Health \_\_\_\_\_.

ROBERT DEVITO

Right. The residential...

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

What a great...what an opportune time to get into that and it might

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

even save money.

ROBERT DEVITO

Sure. Yes. We have a project that has worked very well, Representative, through Thresholds, and which Thresholds, which is a private agency that provides services to chronically mentally ill people on a outpatient basis, has administratively connected with it a group care home and an apartment complex. And over the last four years they have demonstrated that individuals, who, if you pay attention to housing and other needs of chronically mentally ill, the net result is that those chronically mentally ill individuals need less in the way of hospitalization than a similar group who do not have housing...their housing needs looked at in the same way. And what the Department would like to do is to develop group care homes, apartment complexes and tie them administratively to outpatient treatment settings so that the, let's say treatment setting X where they get their therapy maybe three out of five days during the week, also sees to it that their housing needs are looked at and has some control in terms of the housing situation. That's a very interesting alternative to the long-term care nursing home, shelter care home, that we currently have. So that's the direction that the Department is taking and I see it is connected to the whole...the larger issue of conversions.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Well, I'd be very excited and very encouraged if, in fact, there was some solid backup plans in that direction in the event Manteno were to be moved into Corrections.

ROBERT DEVITO

Sure. Right.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Is that what you...Am I raising my hopes unreasonably or...

ROBERT DEVITO

No. Do you make a great opportunity. Yes, there is an opportunity.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

(unintelligible) took one hundred and fifty or two hundred of the patients in Manteno and were able to disperse them into six or ten.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. We're talking about residents of roughly fifteen or fewer patients.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

But a lot of planning, and zoning, and rental agreements, and arrangements with places like Threshold, which has the...which has this skill and experience is important, I know.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. Sure is.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Let's talk about what the collective bargaining agreement has done to you.

ROBERT DEVITO

O.K. Collective bargaining agreement, the way we see it, creates a situation in which we would need an additional \$9.1 million to...to support all of the collective bargaining increases. What we are doing right now is trying to see how we can deal with that without asking for an additional \$9.1 million. And we are not in a position yet of coming to a conclusion that we want to ask for anything at this point, but we've identified that roughly about \$9.1 million would be needed in terms of personal services, and social security, and retirement. That's...well, that's just a fact of life, you know, and all we're doing right now is scouring our...our FY-79 budget to see what we can do in terms of that need.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

You aren't going to ask for an appropriation?

ROBERT DEVITO

We haven't come to a conclusion yet, Representative, to ask for an appropriation. I think the first thing we've got to do is to see if there's anything we can do to cut that amount down and without cutting services, and that's what we're looking at.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I don't see how you can do that unless you came with a padded budget before. You know, I don't think you did either.

ROBERT DEVITO

No, we didn't. Our budget is pretty...pretty lean. It's pretty lean, yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

(unintelligible) cut that...

ROBERT DEVITO

Well, see there's...there are variety of things and I'm not really the best one to answer that, but I'm looking...I guess what I'm looking at more is the totality of state government. For example, a Cost Control Task Force is identifying areas in a variety of state agencies where dollar savings can be made or have been made. One question might be is: Could dollars that are being saved through cost cutting efforts be used by the Governor if he's so...sees fit to help allay the cost of the collective bargaining implementation. And that's an unanswered question, but that's the reason that I don't think I am ready yet as a director to ask for a supplemental appropriation.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

Madame Chairperson, one...one quick one. Dr. DeVito, as I recall it, the increase in FY-79 was about 5% of about \$20,000,000?

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. Our increase was from 404 to 424, Yes. It was about \$20,000,000.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

It was about \$20,000,000 and this represents half of your budget increase.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

And your oringinal budget increase seemed to me to be a maintenance of effort at best, and I would think you'd be panicked.

ROBERT DEVITO

Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

And I don't see how...

ROBERT DEVITO

I...I'm not panicky in the sense that, you know, I knew it was coming.

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

I am.

ROBERT DEVITO

You know, when you...when you're...

REPRESENTATIVE MUGALIAN

It's retroactive too, (unintelligible).

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. It's retroactive to FY-78. The thing is, you know, whenever you're in a situation where you're collectively bargaining, you know that sooner or later it's going to mean a cost increase and it may be

ROBERT DEVITO

an increase that you're going to have to end up eating. We have eaten increases with every other department over the last couple of years, but the reason I'm not panicked about it is that I don't see the need to panic at this moment, now, tomorrow, who knows, but right now I'm not panicked about it. I'm simply looking at my own Department to see if there's anything we can do first to...to at least decrease that a little bit.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Well now, you...you raised the question about whether there could be some money retrieved by implementing the Governor's Cost Control Task Force. I see there are thirty-one different recommendations that they've made in regard to the Department of Mental Health. Some of the other directors have said that they made some great recommendations but they were all going to cost money, not save money. I've wondered what you could share with us in regard to these thirty-one recommendations, not all of them heaven help us, we have trains to catch, but whether you see some where money could be saved and that you regard as worthy of implementation.

ROBERT DEVITO

Oh, yes. There are...there are... by and large, I'm favorably inclined to a number of them.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Which ones?

ROBERT DEVITO

There's one where we've already implemented as a matter of fact and that's the generator at Shapiro. That basically is a quarter of a million dollar savings. What it is, it's a quarter of a million dollar cost avoidance to the state. It was something that we could have done that we

ROBERT DEVITO

decided, "Hey, we don't want to do this," and it really was not necessary, and that's, you know, \$250,000, so that one has already been implemented. The others are...we are either in part, or in whole, in agreement with. There are some that we are saying are not feasible. The...we feel that a number of them need further discussion with the Governor or the people on the Governor's staff in terms of how they are to be implemented, but we do see some cost savings.

We, also, like...I, like other directors, realize that in some instances you have to spend money to save money. An example of that would be in the area of the pharmacy. We would have to put on some additional people but the savings that would accrue from that would more than make up for the additional money that we would need to start the program. So there are situations like that where there would be a net savings in other words.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Representative Willer.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

There's one recommendation to consolidate our seven areas into three. What do you think of that, by thereby eliminating, by their recommendation one hundred and thirty positions to a saving of \$3,000,000? That's a lot of savings, what do think about that? (unintelligible).

ROBERT DEVITO

O.K.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

That ought to shake you up.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes, that...that's a shakey one. That one is a fascinating recommendation from several points of view. The...what we're looking at there is

ROBERT DEVITO

the fact that, every one of those regions already has a lot things in place that have to continue in place, and that even if you were to go from seven to one region, the functions that are being carried out by the seven regions would still have to be carried out and they'd have to be carried out by people. So the...the savings that are being suggested there, again, I don't have a, you know, final word on this as to whether we agree with that, but we're looking at their...their figure in terms of what we're going to save because...

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

It sounds great.

ROBERT DEVITO

It sounds great, Yes. I don't...I don't know if that's how it will come out because I have to look at every one of those regions and the people that were...are, you know. Of course they didn't say which...which regions would go and so...that one, we're looking at it. We...we haven't made up a final determination on that.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Director, you sit on the Dangerous Drugs Commission, and one of the recommendations regarding the Dangerous Drugs Commission was that the Commission saved money by hiring full-time staff physicians to replace between thirty-five to fourty physicians now providing services on a part time basis. They apparently regard purchase of services as a very expensive way to provide medical care. And I couldn't help but reflect on this in terms of the Limited Licensed Physicians issue, and I wondered if you would comment on that at this time please.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. I would disagree with the contention that the purchase of services is more expensive. We're having a fascinating experience at

ROBERT DEVITO

both Dixon and Murray where we've gone to a complete Purchase of Care Service with the exception of at Murray, developmental center in Centralia. We have one staff physician who happens to be the Superintendent, Dr. Plasman, and at Dixon we have four staff physicians. The rest are all purchase of service physicians.

#1. The medical care is very fine. The response to need has been excellent. There have been no medical crises since March 1. The comments by families and by some of the individuals receiving care have been very good. The variety of services provided has increased, even though we're paying 27 to \$28.00 per hour. If you really break that down, recall now that that money includes all of the extras, that is that that's dollars that go to an agency that provides those services for you. The agency then gives the doctor all of the fringe benefits, whatever fringe benefits. We don't have to worry about the fringe benefits. If you take a look at our staff physicians and you add up all of the fringe benefits, plus their salary, then we're in the same ballpark. It probably comes to anywhere between 25 and \$27.00 per hour that we're paying our staff physicians, which is not that much different from what we're paying our purchase of care physicians.

I think the strength of the purchase care model, Representative, is that it does include the private sector, and there is a sharing. For example, there is a patient at...in Dixon who claimed she was angry at her private doctor for spending his time with the state patients. Now, that has never been a complaint that, that's common to the Department before, but I think it, very neatly, reflected the fact of a sharing between the private and public sector in terms of community physicians providing services for public patients as well as private patients.

ROBERT DEVITO

And I think it's worked out very well, I don't think it's that costly.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

I see where the unlicensed physicians sent you a letter volunteering their time for free as volunteers. How are you going to respond to that?

ROBERT DEVITO

Well, the...I appreciate what they did, you know. I know a number of them personally and a number of those fellows, particularly the ones that...that worked at the facility that I was superintendent, were very fine physicians. The problem today though is that we are, all of us, in a public accountability system. You are, I am, everybody is. And part of that public accountability is: What are your credentials, not only, what are they now, but what are you doing to update them, and keep current, etc. And that is where this...the only really criteria one has, as much as you would want to criticize it, namely an examination, is the criteria that organized medicine looks at; and it's the criteria that a lot of other people look at. So, in terms of what I can...in terms of the volunteer situation, right now I've not acted positively to... to utilize them as volunteers. I think they still, very much, want to work for the Department. I...my answer...I sent them letters urging them really, and particularly some of the younger ones, to really go out and try to pass that exam. Many of the people in organized medicine told me, "None would be able to pass," but, I'll tell you, in one year's time thirteen passed that examination, and of various ages. Now, most of them were younger, most of them were in the bracket of having graduated from medical school in 1966 or beyond, and not before 1966, but I think that examination can be passed. And some of them, you know, it probably can't be, I mean it just that they've been out too long.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Doctor, we asked agencies to provide affirmative action information to the House Democratic Staff, because we're concerned with the kind of opportunities that are offered to women and minorities in state government. The Department did provide the information but it came late so I do not have any questions, because I don't have the...the information on which to...to base the questions. I do want to comment that, of all the agencies which did provide information, there is only one which is offering equal opportunity to women and minorities and that is the Commission on Human Relations, a very small agency, and of all the remainders... remainder, as I looked to see progress, because we don't live in a perfect world. And if one can document progress from 77, to 78, to 79 then I...I think this is something that is...is at least promising. Only two agencies showed any progress, they were two small ones; FEPC and the Department of Veterans Affairs, and all the rest either are slipping or are staying about the same. Now, I wondered if you could comment on the Department of Mental Health. I'm sure you have an Affirmative Action Plan. I believe that we do have information here that indicates that, but apparently it doesn't make much difference whether our governmental agencies have Affirmative Action Plans or not because almost none of them are making any progress. Now, when I've visited mental health institutions, I almost never get to talk with women unless they happen to be patients because only the men are making the decisions in the Department of Mental Health as far as I can see. So, having made that...that friendly statement, what do you have to say in your defense?

ROBERT DEVITO

Here's a friendly statement in...no, I...I do feel the Department is...I think we have an excellent Affirmative Action Plan, and we are implementing it, and we are making progress at the director's level.

ROBERT DEVITO

I've expanded the Executive Council to include two women for the first time.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Two out of...

ROBERT DEVITO

Two out of total of fourteen.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes.

ROBERT DEVITO

Which isn't too bad.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes.

ROBERT DEVITO

I mean it's better than...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Two's better than none.

ROBERT DEVITO

Two...yes, two's better than none. It's better than zero for four or zero for five. I think in terms of superintendents, there are two female superintendents.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Where?

ROBERT DEVITO

Tinley Park is Ella Curry.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

O.K.

ROBERT DEVITO

And the Ludeman Developmental Center is Dr. Gustafson..

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes.

ROBERT DEVITO

O.K. So, we have two there. In terms of, at the regional level, the Deputy Region Administrator for Region Two is Helen Sunukjian and she certainly is in a decision making compacity and remains so. At some of the other...in terms of the region administrators, all of them are men. However, there are two region administrator jobs open. I've got Affirmative Action Pact Search Committees looking at candidates. I've gone on record as saying, I would like to find a female and I'd like to find a minority person, and I broadly define that...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Just one, hmmm.

ROBERT DEVITO

...a minority person to fill, you know, those positions if I can.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Well, I think that because in the number of foreign educated...in foreign born doctors you may find that where minorities are concerned, that the Department has some minorities at the upper salary ranges.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Now, what...what about blacks though?

ROBERT DEVITO

We have some. We are trying to improve that situation. For example, Heler Jett who's my Administrative Assistant, is a person that is directly...has line authority over the Affirmative Action Session...Section. The Affirmative Action Section, itself, in my Department has minorities in it.

ROBERT DEVITO

It's almost a 100% minorities. We are trying our best in every area to look for quality people who, you know, who have... .I like having women on the executive group and, you know, there's...got no problems with it. Maybe we're not moving fast enough to suit you, that's it.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

I want to tell you like I told all the other directors. They all come and say they have problems, have to search all over for....for black folk who are competent.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

All you got to do is write me a letter. They all live in my district.

ROBERT DEVITO

O.K. Has Joyce Tucker contacted you?

REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

No.

ROBERT DEVITO

O.K. I'll tell her to do that. She has though, she has gotten... we're just hiring a minority person from another state. Again, that came through her talent search, you know, across the country so we... we have ways. I'm not having trouble finding appropriate individuals regardless of whether they're minority or not.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Let's talk about your Five Year Plan.

ROBERT DEVITO

Fine.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

As you know, with much shouting and screaming, you finally got your plan out two years ago in November of 1976. And the community mental health people, and legislators, and others who were interested in it, after waiting so long for it, I hate to say this, of course you weren't director then, but we found it a very disappointing document. It really didn't say to much that...that was helpful. I believe that the law requires that you must provide amendments to this plan when there are shifts in your programs, and your policies, and your plans.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

To my knowledge, you have not done this but yet we have seen many, many changes in the Department in the last two years. What are your intentions regarding implementing the law in relation to the Five Year Plan?

ROBERT DEVITO

Totally honorable. No. There's no question, we will amend our Five Year Plan, Representative. I....I....

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

When?

ROBERT DEVITO

I will do it...we will have it done by this fall because I have a new planning person, Tom Self, that's working on it right now and he is going to try to put three plans together, basically. That is part of the six...we're not a formal part of the 612 Process, but we want to integrate some...some aspects of the 612 Plan.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Do you think you should be? Would it be easier if you were with

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

all the other guys?

ROBERT DEVITO

There are pros and cons. The...the major con is that it's not a public process per se. There are no public hearings involved, whereas there are in the Five Year Plan so it does not...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ for a public review and comment but we haven't been too satisfied...(unintelligible).

ROBERT DEVITO

Right. That's different though from a public hearing which is beyond their review and comment. It is a chance for input...public input early...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Maybe we ought to amend all of them into your act.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Well, maybe you can bring it up with them. I don't know, but because the public hearings are very, very stormy, and very involved, and, you know, it's something to go through that process, and I don't know whether or not you'd want to do that or if they want to do it. At any rate, we'd like to incorporate some aspects of 612 planning, amend our Five Year Plan in accordance with the law, and also to utilize our...our annual report so that all of these are in one basic document. And to have that reviewed, basically, by the Governor's Commission on Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities. And Dick Mugalian said he's very...and his group are very much in favor of that process, and that's what we were going to do. And I think by this fall we will have the Five Year Plan amended to indicate the major changes you've described, and also, anticipated major changes that are going on all the time.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes. You say this fall. Can you set a date?

ROBERT DEVITO

Alright, I'll set date. I'll tell them November 1.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

November 1.

ROBERT DEVITO

November 1.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Betty.

BETTY MCKEE

On the subject of...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Do you know Betty McKee, Representative Mugalian's aid?

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes, I sure do. How do you do?

BETTY MCKEE

I'd like to know if there are any long-range planning going on to assess the economics of getting uncertified beds brought up to certification standards.

ROBERT DEVITO

Very definitely Betty. The Department already...I know I got into it a little bit with the Representative, but you know, in terms of percentages, but all I was trying to demonstrate was that the percentage utilization is that we're being used in that report; went back to a 1965 report. We are currently updating our functional bed compacity. We have twelve thousand three hundred and seventy functional beds as of the 21st of June, 1978. What we are now doing is I'm having Darrell Stoddard, from the central office in Springfield, go to every facility, visit with the

ROBERT DEVITO

superintendent, and come up with an up-to-date functional bed compacity. The functional bed compacity is a new concept that takes into consideration certifiable beds and then correct living space. In other words, what...you know, it goes by the 1973 Life Safety Code requirement that you have to have a certain amount of living space for a particular kind of patient, and that must be in place in order for a bed to be even called a bed. So that's what we're trying to do is to up-date that and then to see what our actual residential utilization is of that functional bed compacity.

Now, our latest one is that the Department, as of the end of July, is utilizing 86% of it's functional beds. That doesn't say anything about all of the empty beds and all of the empty buildings that we have that we're not utilizing and we shouldn't be utilizing. Maybe somebody else should, and that's part of, you know, what you and I were discussing earlier. We are doing that and I'll have an up-to-date report probably by October 1 of functional bed compacity, but you can take down, as of June 21, 1978, it's twelve thousand three hundred and seventy; and, as of the end of July, we had ten thousand six hundred and ninety patients in those twelve thousand three hundred and seventy beds. The other part of that is to get certifiable patients in certifiable beds, to get them in the right beds so that their...you can maximize the dollar return. That was part of the Cost Control Task Force.

UNKNOWN SPEAKER

(unintelligible).

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. Well, yes...

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

How do you get into a wrong bed? I'm sorry.

ROBERT DEVITO

Well, you could have for example, let's say you have a person...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

We've heard about girls like that, Anne. (unintelligible).

ROBERT DEVITO

...who can be programmed, let's say, for Title XIX dollar refunding by the federal government who happens to be in a bed that's not Title XIX certifiable.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

A bed is certifiable.

ROBERT DEVITO

As part of...

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

(unintelligible) bed.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. As part of...let's say you have program, a unit, with twenty beds and if that twenty bed unit is not certifiable, no bed of that twenty is certifiable, so to put a patient that could get Title XIX reimbursement in that bed affords the state zero dollars. So that's what we... that's part of the reason for the study is to try to get people where they should be to maximize dollar return.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLER

Or to get the certified beds where they...where the patients are eligible.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes, that's correct, yes. To get the programs matched properly.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I know you will be submitting a report to the Governor on the Cost Control Task Force.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I wonder if you could share your recommendations in writing with us. We don't want to hear about all thirty-one of them this afternoon.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. I...I...what I'll do is, I've been in touch almost daily with Mike Hasten, who's the Governor's man in terms of coordinating it.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes.

ROBERT DEVITO

I'll mention your request to him and see if that will be possible. That again, is going to be at the behest of the Governor.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

O.K. Then we have a legislative subcommittee, a House subcommittee chaired by Representative Marovitz, that met with one of your administrators at a meeting not too long ago.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. Dr. Desai, yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

I...I'm wondering if you can give us any picture of how this plan is being developed to improve the monitoring and outreach services for persons in the uptown Edgewater area.

ROBERT DEVITO

Right. Well, Helen Sunukjian, one of the women I told you about,...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Very good.

ROBERT DEVITO

...and...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

It would be a good plan, I'm sure.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. Right off the bat I got a good start. And Larry Appleby, who is the Subregion Five Administrator, are developing a plan which they are then going to share with a variety of agencies in that Subregion Five area. The agencies will listen to the plan and then kind of add to it, subtract from it, etc. That will then go into a final draft for readiness by November 7, I think the date was, and then we will make that available. If you'd like, I can make that available to your Committee.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Very good. Then this morning when Aaron Jaffe was here, he was giving it to the BOB on the Read Medical Center. And I wondered if you cared to comment on that closure.

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. Actually...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

It isn't their fault or is it their fault?

ROBERT DEVITO

No. No. It's not the Bureau. Bureau of the Budget...

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Oh, why not?

ROBERT DEVITO

It is pristine. No. The idea there was, again, utilization is a very interesting point. We are currently...it's not a complete closure. We are utilizing one floor, in other words, thirty-two beds for medical services to patients from Madden and Chicago Read. The medical services for Elgin are being handled at Elgin, for Manteno are being handled at Manteno, and for Tinley Park are being handled at Manteno. We, now, are

ROBERT DEVITO

looking at the possibility, because we think we're going to need this, that we're going to need more psychiatric beds at Chicago Read for acute psychiatric care for residents from this large area to the north...to the north of Roosevelt Road. We feel that probably we could go with two additional units at the medical-surgical, building for acute psychiatric care. Chicago Read is overwhelmingly over utilized, that's the other side of the coin. There are 105 to 115% utilized in any given time.

That overcrowding can best be handled in a variety of ways, not just adding beds but through some other administrative moves. But we are looking at a proposal to use two of, the third floor and fourth floor for psychiatric beds and the fifth floor as kind of a triage unit for a variety of people that come to our hospitals, our metropolitan hospitals at night, but maybe don't even need psychiatric care, but we get stuck with them because there's no other place for them to go after 1:00 a.m. So we thought we might be able to use it, a one unit, a twenty-eight bed, fifth floor unit at the medical-surgical building as kind of a diagnostic and assessment unit for people that come to us for a variety of reasons, and that we can more accurately assess what the needs are. We can then either keep them in our mental hospitals or transfer them elsewhere if they don't really need mental care.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Are these walk-ins after 1:00 a.m.?

ROBERT DEVITO

These are walk-ins, yes. They come, Representative, usually I would say anybody that comes to us after 8:00 p.m., our chances of deflecting that person to an outpatient facility dramatically decrease. And the idea of this twenty-eight bed unit would be to serve as a metropolitan unit for all of our facilities to deal with that kind of

ROBERT DEVITO

problem. They came...they're mainly from the metropolitan area, they're brought by the Chicago police. So we intend to utilize all of that space.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Have you asked the Governor to sign the Commission to revise the Mental Health Code Bill?

ROBERT DEVITO

Yes. Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Has he done that yet?

ROBERT DEVITO

He...he...to my knowledge, he hasn't done it yet but he has to do it this week.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

Yes.

ROBERT DEVITO

He's been asked to sign the one...there's one technical change we asked him to make in Senate Bill 255, that's the one in confidentiality. We asked him to make the date January 1, 1978...1979 to put it on the same target starting date as the rest of the bills rather than to wait one year from the signature.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAPMAN

We do have a few other issues but I think it's time to stop. Are you all ready, all present ready to adjourn. I'll pin a rose on Representative Gaines for sticking through the entire day the way he did. Thank you Dr. DeVito.

ROBERT DEVITO

Well, thank you very much for your interest.





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